THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

FOURTH OF JULY.

How the Day was Celebrated in this City—The Old Soldiers' Meeting—The List of Fires, Casualties, and Arrests.

Independence Day is over, and with it has occurred more than the usual number of casualties and arrests, while there was a noticeable absence of fires of any extent. Indeed, the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department had occasion to give his personal attention to but a very few. The day, notwithstanding there was no celebration by either the military or the city authorities, was generally well spent by our citizens who remained in town amidst the confusion incident to the occasion. At an early hour Chesnut street was thronged, and during the afternoon it was with considerable difficulty that one could get along that promenade. This was also the case with Eighth street, into which thoroughfare the tide of people seemed to turn on their way homeward. At all the corners, and especially in front of the State House, the venders of cakes, candy, and lemonade, and the proprietors of lung-testers, lifting-machines, and electrical batteries, stationed themselves, and did a lively business. Flags and bunting of all sorts were flying in all directions, and served to brighten up the dull and heavy atmosphere which prevailed in the early part of the day. The younger portion of the community did, as is usually the case, as they pleased, and discharged revolvers, cannon, guns, and pistols, and, as for fire-crackers, we venture to say there were more sold and set off yesterday than on any two previous Fourths of July. The Mayor issued his order prohibiting this kind of work, but the juveniles in hundreds of instances set off the explosives right under the eyes of the police, who, we suppose, remembered that they too had been boys. There was a feeble attempt in some of the districts to stop it, but it was conceded to be impossible to carry out the order emanating from Fifth and Chesnut streets. There were numbers of cases of drunkenness, but no general rows. A fight at Third and Buttonwood streets is likely to result in the death of one man, and at another fight, in the lower part of the city, a policeman of the Third district was badly cut. The various railroads and steamboats were well patronized by people visiting suburban retreats where they [might enjoy the day in peace and comfort.

At the Union League the Declaration of Independence was read in the morning, and in the evening there was a fine display of fireworks, which was witnessed by a large crowd.

The temperance people of Germantown held a mass-meeting at Hunting Park, which was well attended, as was also the case with the meeting at Angora.

The Germantown Caledonian Club spent the day at Oakdale Park, performing the usual feats of strength.

At Cedar Grove, Sylvester E. Megargee, Esq., read the declaration of Independence, and the Very Rev. Dr. Moriarty delivered an oration.

The following comprise

The Fires of the Day.

Shad's coal yard, No. 803 N. Ninth street, was slightly damaged by fire at an early hour. It originated from the furnace.

At 11·30 o'clock A. M. the roof of dwelling No. 421 S. Third street was slightly damaged.

George Turner's flour and feed store, No. 403 Peirce street, was damaged, at 2 o'clock P. M., to the amount of $500. Insured in the Fire Association.

At 2·30 o'clock [last evening the dwelling No. 2245 Sharswood street was slightly damaged.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm was caused by a trifling fire at the hotel at Broad and Spring Garden streets.

Slight fire at 6·50 P. M. at the tin store, Seventeenth street, below Ingersoll.

At 7·05 P. M. there was a trifling fire on Spring Garden street, below Fifteenth, at a liquor store.

At 6·15 P. M. a dwelling on the southeast corner of Ninth and Poplar streets was damaged triflingly. It was supposed to have been set on fire.

At 9 o'clock last evening there was a trifling fire at the brewery northwest corner of Tenth and Filbert streets.

Some clothing in a closet at Perkiomen and Vineyard streets was burned at 10 o'clock last night.

About the same time there was a slight fire at the cigar store No. 1710 Ridge avenue.

Just before 11 o'clock last night John High's restaurant, No. 410 Arch street, was slightly damaged.

Dwelling No. 1305 North Tenth street sustained slight damage at 11 o'clock last night.

A store on Fourth street, above Callowhill, was slightly damaged at 10 o'clock A. M.

At half-past eleven o'clock the owner of two frame houses, Nos. 1340 and 1342 Potts street, sustained a loss of $500 by fire.

At half-past eight o'clock P. M. there was a trifling fire at No. 1635 Sansom street.

The house on the corner of Twenty-fourth and Sansom streets was set on fire just after midnight. It was discovered quickly and extinguished with but slight loss.

The roof of the bakery at No. 127 Christian street, was triflingly damaged at one o'clock this morning.

At half-past twelve o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred at No. 28 North Nineteenth street.

At 2 o'clock this morning a fire occurred at No. 1305 N. Tenth street. Loss $300. The house was unoccupied.

Casualties.

George Tinbrook (colored) had his finger blown off by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of another negro, at Twelfth and Kates street. Taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Dyer Rogers, aged sixteen years, residing No. 826 Fitzwater street, was shot in the side by Joseph McAvoy, aged seventeen years. The wounded man was taken home, and McAvoy surrendered himself into custody.

Henry Mongrel, aged thirteen years, residing at No. 314 Comptroller street, accidentally shot himself in the left hand. Taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

John Walker was accidentally shot in the leg on Wood street. above Thirteenth. He was taken to his home, No. 1217 Ogden street.

John Flinn, aged six years, had the sight of one eye entirely destroyed, and was severely burned about the face, by the explosion of shooting-crackers in Frankford.

At half-past 6 o'clock last evening Sylvester Harmer (colored), aged fourteen years, had his hand badly shattered by the accidental discharge of a pistol. He was taken to his home, No. 722 Wharton street.

At noon, Lizzie Shultz, aged seventeen years, while sitting in an outhouse at No. 220 Catharine street, was shot in the arm by unknown parties from an alley adjoining.

Last night Adam Schlabk, aged twenty one years, shot himself in the left hand while discharging a pistol. He resided at No. 1214 N. Fifth street.

A man yesterday, while riding on a railway passenger car, had a leg badly shattered by a revolver going off in his pantaloons pocket.

The desk of the telegraph operator at the Sixteenth Police District Station was shattered to pieces by the explosion of some cannon-crackers.

Barney McCann had his foot badly shattered by the explosion of a small cannon at Twenty-second and Green streets.

John Shields, a lad residing at No. 1010 Taney street, was shot in the breast during a row in the yard attached to the Spring Garden Water Works. He was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

Arrests During the Day.

Yesterday afternoon two men, named George A. and William H. Miller, were standing at the corner of Third and Buttonwood streets. They were accosted by a crowd of men who came up Buttonwood street, and in a few seconds were set upon and knocked down. George was beaten over the head with a stool and at present lies at his residence, No. 840 St. John street, in an insensible condition. The police were soon on the ground, but succeeded in capturing only one man, named William Mead, who paid particular attention to William Miller. The one who beat George escaped, but it is thought will be caught during the day. Mead had a hearing before Alderman Toland, who committed him to await the injuries of George. He was also charged by William H. Sheppard with stabbing him on Saturday night at Third and Coates streets. On this he was held in $800 bail.

William Johnson, alias Patrick O'Neill, was arrested by Policeman Hart, of the Seventh district, on the charge of robbing various canal boats along the Delaware front. He was sent below in default of $2000 bail.

Lawrence Dainty beat a man at Fourth and Green streets last night and attempted to stab him. Alderman Toland held him in $600 for trial.

John Bechter was arrested and held by Alderman Allison in $600 bail for shooting a lad in the arm at Girard avenue and Taney street.

Francis Banks (colored) was captured as he was leaving No. 913 Melon street with a coat and $300 in his possession, which he had stolen. He was held in $800 bail for a further hearing by Alderman Massey, being suspected of other similar offenses.

John King stole a boat valued at $150 from Coates street dock, on the Delaware. The Harbor Police noticed the act and chased him to opposite the Navy Yard, when he jumped into the river and struck out for shore. They however overhauled him, and Alderman Lutz committed him for trial.

Policeman William Phillips, of the Third district, while making an arrest at 12·30 o'clock this morning on Trout street, was assaulted by a mob. He was knocked down and badly beaten. In addition, he had the end of his nose and a finger chewed off, and a stab in his thigh. His cries attracted a number of policemen, who arrested several parties, but their names are withheld by the authorities.

J. E. King went on board the schooner Albion lying at Dock street wharf, and stole a lot of clothing. He was arrested at Front and South streets, and taken to the Third District Station, where he had a hearing, and was sent to prison.

Policeman Dillan, of the Twenty-eighth ward, attempted to make an arrest at the Falls of Schuylkill. He was set upon and beaten pretty severely. Subsequently Thomas Dorsey, Michael Hays, and John Spiese were arrested as the principals, and after a hearing before Alderman Thompson were bound over for trial,

Benjamin Sharp has been held by Alderman Massey for forging an order for fifteen dollars on John Weisman, the butcher.

Jane Riel and Mary Reed, for keeping a disorderly house, were held by Alderman Shoemaker.

Ellen Brown attacked Robert McGuigan at Front and Walnut streets and stabbed him in the side. Fortunately, the blade of the knife struck a rib. She was arrested and sent below.

Frank Hickey beat policeman Kelley, of the Third district, on Walnut street, below Fourth. He was committed for trial.

Late yesterday afternoon a number of Frankfordites marched with a cannon to the front of the Washington Engine house. Here a wager was made with another crowd, who were also in possession of a cannon, as to the greatest number of shots that could be fired in a given amount of time. At it the parties went, and the shots followed in rapid succession. At each discharge there was a considerable diminution in the number of panes of glass in the houses in the vicinity. Complaint was made to Lieutenant McLea, who took a posse of men and dispersed the mob. Warrants are out against a number of the men charging them with malicious mischief.

George Walton and Robert Moore last evening went into the house No. 1333 Clarion street, and amused themselves by assaulting two of the inmates, named Maggie Sigmund and John Daznell. Alderman Bonsall bound them over in the sum of $800.

Hannah Berry went into the house of Mr. Sickles, No. 1131 S. Eleventh street, and stole a clock. A short time afterwards she was arrested with the article at Seventh and Bedford streets. She was sent to prison by Alderman Bonsall.

Forty-one of the bummers around Seventh and St. Mary streets spent the Fourth in prison, having been picked up the night before.

The Soldiers of the War of 1812.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Soldiers of the War of 1812 met in the Supreme Court-room, Peter Hay, Esq., in the chair.

William Hefflefinger, a drum-major of Baltimore, was elected a member, and also Bernard McGuigan, of the 16th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Philip Brevoort.

The Executive Committee reported that the Legislatures of New York, Ohio, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania have passed resolutions in favor of granting pensions to the survivors of the War of 1812 and their widows. They also report the following deaths, which have occurred since the last meeting:—Robert E. Gray, aged 83; Daniel Beckel, aged 80; E. N. Thayer, aged 73; George Fisher, aged 83; Henry Books, aged 75; John Emery, aged 97; Henry Winter, aged 90; Jonas Preston, aged 78; Peter Bavard, aged 86; James Pidgeon and Rev. Isaac Collins, Chaplain under General Harrison.

The following toasts were then read:—

The Day, immortal in its principles, eternal be its celebration.

Washington, first in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen.

Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, the enlightened friend of liberty, the lifelong foe of slavery, honored be his memory.

The President of the United States.

The Governor of Pennsylvania.

The statesmen of the Revolution, enlightened, pure, and patriotic—models worthy of imitation by their successors.

The Soldiers of the Revolution: they fought a good fight and have gone to their [reward, with the gratitude of the nation they aided to form.

The departed soldiers and sailors of the Second War of Independence: they rest from their labors, peace be to their ashes.

The soldiers of the late war for the preservation of the Union—unsurpassed in courage or in conduct. A grateful country has evinced its gratitude for their services by suitable rewards.

The United States Senate—whilst the Pension bill has been resting on their file unacted on, poverty and disease have been sweeping hundreds of the soldiers of 1812 to their graves. Delay is death.

Cuba—an Outpost of the United States—It must be ours, peacably if we can, forcibly if we must.

The Legislatures of New York, Ohio, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania—our heartfelt thanks are tendered to them for their appeals to Congress in behalf of the soldiers of 1812.

Woman—a governess by a higher law than the ballot or the jury-box—by the law of love. May [her reign be perpetual.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected:—

President—Peter Hay.

Vice-Presidents—Captain William T. Elder, James Peters, Colonel John Swift, Colonel John S. Riley, Colonel Francis Cooper, Colonel John Agnev, Captain J. H. Fisher, Captain John Wilson.

Corresponding Secretary—Hiram Ayres.

Recording Secretary—John H. Frick.

Assistant Recording Secretary—General C. M. Prevost.

Treasurer—James Benners.

Executive Committee—Colonel John Thompson, Major Robert O'Neill, General John Davis, Charles Lembaert, John M. Bethel, and Gabriel Kern.

The Declaration of Independence was then read by Colonel Joseph S. Riley, and the meeting adjourned.

The Day at Girard College

At the Girard College the Declaration of Independence was read by Robert J. Johnson, Esq., and an oration was delivered by William A. Hatch, A. M. In the afternoon the Cadets had a dress-parade and drill, and 9 o'clock P. M., Professor Stephens gave a beautiful exhibition of fireworks.

The Celebration of the Fourth at Summit Grove.

Among the celebrations of our National holiday in this vicinity, none possessed more attraction than that at Summit Grove, near White Hall station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, yesterday.

The celebration in the evening consisted of a fine display of fireworks, and an outdoor concert by the band in attendance. After the usual exhibition of rockets, candles, lights of all colors, etc., a more elaborate display was commenced. The first piece was the United coat of arms of all the States. It commenced with a gorgeous wheel of variegated fires, imitating the coat of arms of this great American nation, and displaying the shield with the stars and stripes on either side, in red, white and blue, succeeded by coats of arms of each State of the Union, including the "Fifteenth Amendment." Then followed the figures of Liberty and Justice, crowned with the American eagle, the motto "Union and Liberty."

At a late hour the exhibition terminated, and the vast crowd separated, delighted with all they had seen and heard, and thankful to the Committee of arrangements and Colonel Isaac H. Evans, the popular and clever proprietor of Summit Grove. To this gentleman and his new house a word of praise should be given. It is sufficient to say of him that he "knows how to keep a hotel." His large and splendid house, now open for the first season, is filled with as good company as can be found anywhere. The table is unsurpassed, and is liberally supplied with every choice and substantial delicacy. Summit Grove enjoys a location superior to any house in this section of the country, and it is kept better and more satisfactorily than any similar establishment we have ever visited.

TEMPERANCE.

Mass Meeting in Independence Square Yesterday—Speeches—Poem—Interesting Proceedings.

Yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock a temperance mass meeting, under the auspices of the Temperance Blessing, was held in Independence Square. A large audience was in attendance. The exercises were of the most interesting description throughout. The proceedings were enlivened by some excellent music, which was performed at intervals by Hassler's band.

The meeting was called to order by the Chairman of the Temperance Blessing, Mr. Charles Heritage, in the following remarks:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—It becomes my duty on this occasion to appoint a chairman for this meeting, and I am glad that it is my privilege to select for that purpose one who has ever been a friend of the temperance cause—I refer to the Hon. Robert Foust, Past Most Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance, who will now take the chair.

Upon the conclusion of the prayer the Declation of Independence was read by Colonel Maurice, who closed amid loud applause.

The Chairman then introduced the Rev. H. S. Cleveland, who made the following remarks:—

If we should take a moral census, we should be obliged to make a new classification of freemen and slaves. Men who boast of freedom are frequently pressed down with a burden worthy of the veriest slave. They are subjected to the cruellest of masters, who, although they do not inflict blows, yet inflict sad wounds and bind most fatal chains on both body and soul. Of all forms of slavery that curse our race intemperance is the cruellest and most degrading. It increases poverty, crime, and misery, and crowds almshouses and jails. But poverty and suffering are also found in the ranks of temperance and virtue. The great evil, then, is an inward evil, which blights genius, dethrones reason, and obliterates the beautiful image of God. It brutalizes men, violates the divinest sanctities, and invades the domains of conscience.

Let a nation be freed merely by striking off its fetters and defeating its foes, and nothing else done, it amounts to but little, and so with the victim of intemperance. He wants culture, development, sympathy, self-balance, determination, personal power to resist and endure, divine help and all the inspirations of religion.

Go to the victims of vice and tell them of their degradation, and of the dignity of their redeemed state in the sight of God; of the sublime possibilities of the future, big with possible glory, and you reach the ear of the lowest sunken. I am not unmindful of the energy of the human appetite, but I have confidence in possible virtues and humanity, and also in God, whose children we are.

There is, however, much to encourage us to go forward in this work with faith and determination. We have allies in the intense longing of human nature, in the sorrows of the human heart, and in the spirit of an all-good God. Let us not faint or grow weary, but learn to labor and to hope. Our cause shall triumph! It must triumph! The gratitude of widows and orphans, and the approval of conscience, and the smiles of Heaven shall be our present and everlasting reward.

Mr. Cleveland was succeeded by Professor Adams, who recited an original and lengthy poem by Mr. John Hickey.

The report of the Temperance Blessing was then read by Father Heritage, the founder of the organization.

From the report it appears that the number of those who have signed the pledge book is 1460. The Blessing has also distributed 70,000 tracts. The expenses since last report, March 8, 1870, have been about $325. The donations during the same time have been $105·70. The deficiency in the receipts for 1868-9]were $273·40. Deficiency up to March 8, 1870, $10·08. Deficiency at meeting at Horticultural Hall, February 22, 1870, $11·32, making a total deficiency in the past of $294·80. Adding in deficiency to present meeting, $219·30, the expenses of the Blessing, over receipts from all sources, amount to the aggregate of $514·10.

Addresses were subsequently made by Rev. Mr. Snyder, of Camden, and Mr. William J. Mullen, the Prison Agent, at the conclusion of which the large assembly dispersed.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

The Republicans Take the Initiative—Meeting Yesterday at the Girard House—Important Resolution.

A number of the prominent Republicans from this city and other parts of the State assembled yesterday afternoon in one of the parlors of the Girard House, the object being to elicit an interchange of sentiment in regard to the subject of cumulative voting, or what is better known as minority representation.

George M. Corson, Esq., of Norristown, was called upon to preside, and Benjamin L. Berry, of this city, and General William Lilly, of Carbon county, were selected as Secretaries.

Mr. Corson, on taking the chair, said that the objects of the meeting have been misconstrued. A paper published in the western part of the State, together with quite a large number of citizens, have expressed the opinion that the present meeting has been called in the interest of Simon Cameron. This the speaker denied. They were there, not for the interest or the detriment of any Senator, but simply for consultation as to the best means for putting down what they considered oppression. They were there to accomplish a reform in representation; to start a movement by which the Republicans in Democratic districts, and Democrats in Republican districts, may have a share in the representation to which in justice and in right they are entitled. The meeting had in view a higher aim than mere party interest; they sought to accomplish a reform much needed, and which one day will prevail in all its complete details, as indeed it does now to a very slight extent, as in the case of the jury commission in each county. In these cases two candidates are in the field, but the voter is only entitled to vote for one of them, in conseqence of which a Democrat and a Republican are always selected for these positions. The speaker claimed that all the Republicans wished was a fair representation.

If in a certain district there be 20,000 Democrats and 10,000 Republicans, and three representatives are to be chosen, the speaker wanted it arranged that the Democrats should have two representatives and the Republicans one. This division is fair and just, and the minority are as much entitled to a proportional representation as are the majority to a representation in proportion to their strength. According to the present rule the 10,000 Republicans alluded to in the case above have in fact no rights.

W. H. Ainey, of Allentown, heartily endorsed the sentiments uttered by the preceding speaker. He understood that the Republican State Committee will convene in this city on the 13th of the present month, and he thought the best plan would be to recommend to that committee to call a State Convention, to be composed of delegates from the minority counties of the State, at which convention the matter could be fully discussed and acted upon. Mr. Ainey said the subject is exciting the liveliest interest of all Republicans living in districts under Democratic control. He had in his possession numbers of letters from prominent Republicans from all sections of the State strongly endorsing the movement.

George Lear, Esq., of Bucks county, was in favor of a Constitutional Convention. He was of opinion that the invitation should be extended to all counties. If the convention is only composed of minority Republican counties they will have very little influence, as they are represented in the Legislature by Democrats. A State Convention should be called, and this matter put before the people as a great reform. The speaker alluded to the manner in which Republicans coming from largely Democratic districts are treated in the conventions of the party. They are treated with arrogance, and sneered at as being of very little account, by the delegates from strong Republican sections. They are thought to be of no power, but the speaker argued they were of as much power in all important elections as their more sucessful coworkers in the same cause. They keep down the Democratic majorities, and are always to be depended upon. In the counties of Bucks, Lehigh, and Montgomery the Republicans can always calculate to a certainty what the Democratic majority will be, while in the largely Republican counties, as Allegheny for example, by dissensions in the ranks, the Republican majority can never be foretold. At the last election there was a falling off of three thousand in the majority in the county just named.

Daniel H. Mulvaney, Esq., of Montgomery county, thought it better to adhere to minority counties. The time has not yet arrived to make an appeal to the majority. The latter would not listen to them. They are arrogant by success. They would strongly oppose, for the success of the scheme contemplated would be the curtailing of the power of the majority. Mr. Mulvaney believed that a convention of this kind would result in the inauguration of a corresponding one by the Democrats.

General William Lilly, of Carbon, in a few remarks, argued in favor of a convention from both the majority and minority counties. He insisted that if the movement was only performed by the minority, the action of the latter would be ignored by the majority, who would treat the whole affair as a secession from the party.

Mr. Corson remarked that a change could be made in the party rules if the minority counties would combine. They have the greatest number of counties, hence the greatest number of delegates, and by this means a change might be made in the Republican rules.

Jacob Gumppert, Esq., spoke in favor of the principle of minority representation. He complained of the manner in which the patronage is distributed, and thought a radical change is imperatively needed.

A motion by Mr. Arney, offered at the commencement of the caucus and subsequently amended, was here put and carried unanimously. The following is the motion:—

Resolved, That the Republican State Committee from minority counties, called to meet in this city on the 13th inst., is recommended to call a State Convention, to be composed of delegates from minority counties and districts, with a view to procuring legislation favorable to minority representation, and that it invite all majority counties and districts favorable to the same to send delegates.

The meeting then adjourned.

BASE BALL.

ATHLETIC VS. MUTUAL.

The Maoch Yesterday Afternoon—An Immense Concourse of People Witness the Game—The Athletic Victorious—Score, 24-15.

About six thousand people gathered on the Athletic grounds to witness the first of the series for the championship between the Athletic, of this city, and the Mutual, of New York. In addition to this crowd, each of whom had willingly paid fifty cents for admission, the housetops and trees in the vicinity of the enclosure were, to our mind, uncomfortably packed. Some of the residents, anticipating that old Sol would send forth such heat as had been felt during the past few weeks, had canvas stretched across the roof from chimney to chimney, under which, although the atmosphere was delightfully cool, quite large numbers of spectators were seated. About two hundred seats on the ground had been reserved for the New Orleans visiting firemen. They made their appearance just a few moments before the game commenced, and as they marched to their places the crowd applauded.

The Mutual having arrived and Theodore Bomeisler having been selected umpire, the game started with the Mutual at the bat, the Athletic having won the toss. A poor throw by Pratt gave the Yorkers two runs, Hatfield and Nelson coming in on the throw. Notwithstanding that three men of the Athletic had reached their bases, not a run was made—Malone attempting to run in on the pitcher with Mills playing the catcher's position close. Thus the game started with the Mutual in the lead, but they lost it in the next inning, and never afterward recovered it, although they kept uncomfortably close throughout the game. They had expected a victory and had boasted that they were going to put on Martin, the famous slow pitcher, who had not been hit at all lively this season. Everbody was on the *qui vive* to see Martin deliver his first ball, and when a few had been sent over the plate it was acknowledged that he would be a little troublesome. The Athletic were retired in the first inning for no runs, but in the second they got the hang of the "twisters" and hit them for six runs, Sensenderfer coming all the way home on a beauty between centre and left fields. Two fouls and a fly retired the Athletic for nothing again on the third inning, but they again hammered the "twisters" lively for a time on the fourth inning, and secured three additional runs, Reach scoring a "homer." But it was good to see Martin in the fifth inning, when the Athletics got a beautiful range of his pitching and knocked the balls to all corners of the field for nine runs, three of which were home runs—one by Reach, one by Malone, and one by Sensenderfer. He was perfectly crestfallen at the fact that the Athletic should be able to hit him for eighteen bases in one inning. In the subsequent part of the game he occupied a position in the right field, and Walters, the regular pitcher, went in.

He proved far more effective, as the Athletic obtained but 6 runs after the fifth inning, up to which time 18 runs had been accorded them. The fielding of the Athletic, which was brilliant at times, allowed the Mutual to make 11 more runs than they deserved—Pratt being the means of giving them 5, Reach 2, Fisler 3, and Malone 1. Pratt in the first four innings threw badly, but after that he got settled, and assisted in retiring five players on the bases. Sensenderfer made two splendid fly catches, in one instance turning a backward somersault with the ball in his hands. McBride pitched much more swiftly than in either the Cincinnati or Union matches, and while fifteen runs were obtained, but four should have marked the Mutual's score. The Mutual, with the exception of Nelson at third, played finely. Pattison did the best batting for them, although he is not credited with a run.

The score was as follows:—

MUTUAL.	O.	R.	ATHLETIC.	O.	R.
Hatfield, s. s.	3	2	Reach, 2d b.	4	2
Eggler, c. f.	3	2	McBride, p.	3	4
Pattison, l. f.	4	0	Malone, c.	3	2
Nelson, 3d b.	2	2	Fisler, 1st b.	3	3
E. Mills, 1st b.	3	1	Sensenderfer, c. f.	1	4
Martin, p.	3	2	Schafer, r. f.	6	0
C. Mills, c.	2	3	Radcliffe, s. s.	2	2
Walters, p.	5	0	Bechtel, l. f.	3	3
Swandell, 2d b.	2	3	Pratt, 3d b.	2	4
	27	15		27	24

INNINGS.

Clubs.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total.
Mutual	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	0	3	—15
Athletic	0	6	0	3	9	3	0	1	2	—24

Umpire—Theodore Bomeisler, Esq.

Time of Game—Two hours twenty minutes.

Fly-catches—Reach 1, Fisler 2, Sensenderfer 3, Schafer 1, Radcliffe 1, Bechtel 2. Total 10. Hatfield 1, Eggler 1, Pattison 5, Walters 1, Nelson 1, Martin 1, C. Mills 1. Total 11.

Out on bases—By Reach 2, McBride 1, Fisler 10. Total 13. Assisted by Reach 3, Fisler 2, Radcliffe 3, Pratt 5. By E. Mills 3, Hatfield 1, Martin 1, C. Mills 1. Total 6. Assisted by Hatfield 2, Nelson 2, C. Mills 2.

Out on foul bounds—Mutual 2, Athletic 10.

Out on strikes—Mutual 2.

Home runs—Sensenderfer 3, Reach 2, McBride 1, Malone 1.

First base reached on clean hits—Mutual 15 times, Athletic 27 times.

Total number of bases—Mutual 25, Athletic 52.

Left on bases—Mutual 6, Athletic 8.

HEAVY ROBBERY.

A Lace Store on Chesnut Street Robbed—About $10,000 in Laces and Kid Gloves Stolen.

Yesterday morning, between 1 and 3 o'clock, the lace and kid glove store of George W. Vogel, No. 1202 Chesnut stret, was entered by thieves and robbed of goods valued at from $8000 to $10,000. An entrance had been effected by the operators climbing the fence in the rear of the building and then prying open the back door, which was secured by an iron bar. Once in the store, they were safe from detection by either the private watchman or the police, although there were two lights shining brightly in the place. Across the rear of the store there is a screen a few feet in height, used for the purpose of displaying the goods. This ran to the vicinty of the counter. The thieves worked on their hands and knees to the counter, behind which all the valuable goods were stored. Curtains descended from the ceiling to the floor, and when behind these curtains the thieves were safe from view. The goods, consisting of 135 dozen of Jouvin's kid gloves, on each of which the name of Mr. Vogel was stamped, and handsome lace basques, collars, etc., were then removed to a wash-room adjacent, where they were packed up and carried off. The thieves evidently had filled their bags to their fullest capacity, as goods valued at several thousands of dollars were left behind. Chief Kelly has telegraphed the facts of the robbery to all important cities in the Union, and the probability is that the goods will be all recovered.

THE PRESIDENTIAL "FOURTH."

Grant at Woodstock—The Ceremonies, Resolutions, etc.—General Butler Opposes Chinese Emigration.

At 9·50 o'clock A. M., the train reached Putnam, where the party were to leave the depot and proceed to Woodstock, some four miles distant, in carriages which were held in waiting. The usual crowd and the usual reception greeted the arrival. The President and party left the cars and entered their carriages, when a procession which had been previously formed under the direction of mounted marshals, moved forward to the music of Gilmore's brass band and the 3d Regiment brass band, through the streets of the village, to give all an opportunity to see the President. The pace was then quickened, and the distance between Putnam and Woodstock was soon accomplished.

The procession which formed at Putnam was headed by two posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, one from Putnam and one from Greenwich. After these came the carriages containing the Presidential party and members of the press. The route to Woodstock lay through a country of silvery streams and foliage-clad hills, over a road adorned throughout the whole distance with banners and festoons. The inhabitants not only of the vicinity, but of distant towns in Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts, had turned out their hundreds, so that in this comparatively remote part of Connecticut there was presented a scene of enthusiasm and patriotism worthy of the land which proclaims and maintains that all men are born equal.

Groups of patriotic citizens were gathered here and there along the route, and cheer after cheer resounded as the carriage containing the President passed by.

General Grant rode the whole distance uncovered, and acknowledged the enthusiastic plaudits by bowing to the crowd. The mottoes, "Welcome Grant," "Grant and Colfax," "We have Peace," "Welcome to Old Woodstock," met the eye along the route. Every house was decorated and festooned. Arches extended across the roads at intervals. At a handsome Catholic Church on the outskirts of the village of Putnam the congregation and school were formed in line by the roadside, the children all dressed in white. All greeted the President with hearty cheers. The procession halted a minute, when a pretty child in white was borne forward and presented the President a magnificent bouquet of flowers. This was the only actual stoppage on the route, though from time to time the procession halted momentarily to acknowledge the enthusiastic plaudits which resounded wherever large groups were assembled. Arrived at Woodstock, the scene was an exceedingly animated one. Thousands of people had assembled, and vehicles of all descriptions stood by the wayside. The grounds were beautifully decorated with bannners bearing the names of the leading generals of the Union army, and of the States and Territories of the Union. The procession wound its way into the ground, and the dust-stained Presidential party had a little time for rest and refreshment. Shortly after 1 o'clock the thousands around the village gathered together in a large tent erected on a common.

The President and his party took their seats upon the platform. Senator Buckingham occupied the chair. On his right sat President Grant, on whose right sat the Rev. Mr. Beech, pastor of the Congregational Church of Woodstock. To the left of the chairman sat the Baron Catacazy, General Gorloff, Governor Jewell, A. H. Bowen, General Pleasonton, and General Hawley. Behind the Russian Minister sat ex-Governor Woodford and General Butler. Cheer upon cheer went up as the party took their places upon the platform.

Senator Buckingham briefly introduced the President, who was enthusiastically received. After music by the band, the Declaration of Independence was read. Then Senator Buckingham, with brief prefacing remarks, introduced ex-Governor Woodford, who gave an elaborate address.

Mr. Cleveland read the following resolutions, which were adopted by the meeting:—

The citizens of Windham county, assembled in Wookstock on the ninety-fourth anniversary of the nation's independence, make this renewed declaration of their political sentiments:—

We believe "that all men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; and that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

We rejoice and give thanks for the nation's salvation from the prolonged and awful danger of the great Rebellion; for the emancipation of four millions of slaves; for their elevation to full citizenship; for that crowning amendment of the national charter, whereby the Declaration of Independence is made a living, universal reality; and for the growing spirit of harmony and fraternity throughout the land.

We heartily thank the President of the United States for coming to meet us here, and we hasten to assure him of our enthusiastic appreciation of his great services as the gloriously successful leader of a million of the soldiers of liberty in the most momentous war in history. Ready with him to "fight it out on that line" when war is needed, we doubly honor the great warrior who gives the nation the watchword, "Let us have peace." Observing with cordial satisfaction the fidelity, economy, energy, pure patriotism, and statesmanship of his administration, we express full confidence in his continued and triumphant success.

The native county of Putnam and Lyon has had the great honor to lay its ready tribute of life and treasure upon the altars of liberty from Bunker Hill to the Appomattox. It has never measured its share nor counted the cost when the country's honor was in question. Remembering the sons who "gave their lives that the nation might live," we have anew dedicated ourselves to the work they so nobly carried on. "That from these honored dead we take increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion," and "we here highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain, and that the government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

BEECHER AND BUTLER.

Mr. Henry Ward Beecher and General Butler then delivered addresses, which were listened to with great attention. In the course of his remarks, General Butler said:—

The light of experience now teaches, because an unhomogeneous, an unnatural, an unproductive, because unexpending, system of labor and class of laborers had been introduced among us, not by volunteer immigration, but by forced importation, tending to raise up two classes of society, the very rich and the very poor, the industrious and the idle who feed, without return, upon industry; both incompatible with true republican institutions. Would it not be wise, then, for our statesmen to examine with care, to foresee, as far as Heaven has permitted men to pierce the future, what will be the effect, what the result, and where the end shall reach by the importation, by contract or purchase, of laboring men from any land, and, more than all, from a semi-barbarous one; men who are to be tasked laborers only forever, and who are therefore not men but merchandise? Shall we wait until the system of contract labor has taken as deep root in our soil as that other system of servile labor had done before we foresee and check the evil? We deal not now with the industrial and economic view of the question, but with the far broader and grander one of its high political aspects. Let us not by any means hinder or prohibit the voluntary coming to this country of all men who choose to add their labor, their energies, and their industry in aid of our own. No one ever complained of the negro who came here of his own free will. From his so coming arose neither wrong nor danger to freedom or the perpetuity of free institutions; but the negro, brought here as a commercial speculation, wrought the so great difficulties from which the country has so suffered. The highest pursuit in this country is intelligent labor. It is not reputable to be without regular and constant employment. Who so works with head or hands is here the nobleman. The cunning artisan is the prince. All here are equal—all are sovereigns. It is, therefore, the highest province of statesmanship, the loftiest duty of patriotism, the hope of freedom, and the promise of the regeneration of nations to take care that in America labor be neither degraded nor enthral.ed.

GENERAL HAWLEY IN REPLY TO BUTLER.

At the close of General Butler's remarks Senator Buckingham introduced ex-Governor Hawley, who alluded to the speech of General Butler, and replied to some of the General's remarks touching the subject of Chinese immigration, saying, in conclusion, that he would not dare to lock the inviting gates of America against a suffering world.

The exercises closed with the singing of "America" by the entire audience, accompanied by Gilmore's band.

At 9 o'clock the Presidential party left Woodstock in carriages for Putnam station, where they took the cars for Norwich.

THE DOMINICAN PRISONER.

Arrival of Davis Hatch in New York—President Baez's Victim on His Way Home.

Mr. Davis Hatch, a resident of South Norwalk, Connecticut, left his home in 1862 for the island of St. Domingo, to assume control of a salt mountain in the Neba district, about fifteen miles from Barona and one hundred miles from St. Domingo city, and for the working of which a number of New York capitalists had obtained a grant from the Government of Spain. Mr. Hatch subsequently returned to the United States, and again in 1865 went to St. Domingo to resume operations at the salt mine. Yesterday he returned, after an absence of nearly five years, although only expecting, when he went to the island the last time, to be absent two or three months. In the course, however, of the many revolutionary movements going on there under Cabral, Baez, and the triumvirate—Pimentel, Garcia, and Luperon—Mr. Hatch became involved in certain official transactions with them, growing out of his assertion of the rights of the corporation which he represented, and ultimately fell under the ban of President Baez's displeasure, the result being that he was arrested, charged with inciting hostility to the designs of the Government (which was President Baez), treason, etc., was finally tried, without any opportunity for a defense, and sentenced to death. The sentence was subsequently commuted.

Another phase of the tronble has, however, been brought very prominently before the public lately in consequence of the investigation by the United States Senate into the question of a claim asserted by Mr. Hatch against the Baez Government. This inquiry has brought up the whole Dominican question, including the overtures made by our Government for the annexation of St. Domingo, and the result has been the "washing" some very dirty diplomatic linen, and in the course of the disclosures there are many hints and riddles about Mr. Hatch having been imprisoned by Baez because he opposed the scheme of annexation, and was influential in that opposition among the Dominicans. Whether he was guilty or not of such an indiscretion is really a matter of no importance in justification of the act of imprisonment, but the main prominent fact is that an American citizen has been treated with unusual severity, imprisoned, tried, sentenced to death, without any cause to warrant such action, so far as has yet been shown, and that prominent government officials have been fully aware of the fact by written and verbal notifications, yet have winked at the outrage and, apparently, have been in collusion with the perpetrators. One thing in this connection is certain, and that is, that if Mr. Hatch had been a British subject Baez would never have imprisoned him, or if he did, and refused to surrender him on demand, even without diplomatic formality, a British frigate would have made the temperature even more than tropical about Baez's domicile.

Mr. Hatch was released by Baez, with his sentence commuted to immediate and perpetual banishment, and has since that time been detained in St. Thomas, endeavoring to effect a settlement of his business and private affairs in St. Domingo. This he was unable to do before leaving, as by the arrangement between Rear-Admiral Poor, commanding the United States West India squadron, and Baez, Mr. Hatch was obliged to "make tracks" direct, in a "bee line," from his prison quarters to the ship which bore him away. He was, in fact, unable even to procure his necessary wearing apparel.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The "Fourth" in the Monumental City.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—The Fourth passed with unusual quietness. Business was entirely suspended and the day observed as a general holiday. Thousands went on steamer excursions and to the parks. In the afternoon Policeman James Murphy arrested one of three brothers named James, John, and David Duering for insulting remarks to a young girl, near Lexington Market. He was assaulted by the others in a terrible manner with billies. Murphy clung to the party arrested and succeeded in taking him to the watch-house and stated his charge. Shortly afterwards Murphy died from the injuries received. All the parties have been arrested.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

People who have been put to expense and annoyance are seldom able to take a candid view of the conduct of those of their neighbors who they think could have prevented it had they only been at the trouble to do so. It is quite natural, therefore, that the Canadians should regard the recent Fenian raid with the feelings described by the American correspondent of the *Times* in his letter of Monday. So long as no actual attempt had been made upon the Dominion it was conceivable that the Fenians in the United States might entertain exaggerated notions of the glory and plunder awaiting them on the other side of the frontier, and of the service they would do the cause of the republic in Ireland by making the monarchy tremble in Canada. Further, it was difficult to predict how large a number would be influenced by the notions in question, and consequently with how formidable a force the Canadians would have to contend. While these uncertainties lasted, the Canadians were not likely to give much thought to the attitude of the United States in the business. Against a really serious danger they knew that they must look for protection to themselves alone. But as the real value of the invading organization became apparent the excitement and the sense of responsibility declined. Fenianism dwindled down from a danger to a nuisance; and now the feeling in Canada seems to be that whether the Americans do or do not wish to see the British provinces invaded in good earnest, they should at any rate not allow them to be subjected to a series of sham invasions in which the worst sufferers are the hen-roosts of the frontier settlers. These trumpery inroads, the Canadians say, are the necessary result of allowing Fenianism to exist as a distinct political organization—to hold meetings, to appoint officers, to collect subscriptions. If it were refused leave to keep itself before the public in this way, it would soon die a natural death, and in that case these military demonstrations would fail for want of cash wherewith to pay the railway fares of the invading army. Why should the United States Government wait until there is an actual movement of Fenians towards the border? Why not kill the mischief in the egg by withdrawing the tacit sanction hitherto given to it in its prebelligerent stage?

The *Times'* correspondent thinks this feeling unreasonable. He argues that the United States authorities have shown themselves thoroughly in earnest in dealing with the recent raid, and that it would not be possible for them, under existing circumstances, to have applied any directly preventive treatment. We think he is right upon both points. The mere list of dates given in his letter is sufficient to establish the zeal of the United States Government in putting a check on the operations of the actual invaders. The Fenians began to move on Monday, the 23d of May. The Cabinet met on the 24th, and the President's proclamation was immediately issued. On the 25th United States troops were converging from all quarters towards the threatened frontier, and on the same day O'Neill was arrested. By the 26th General Meade was commanding in person at St. Alban's, and the whole line of invasion was occupied by his soldiers. On the 27th the affair was over. We are bound to say that the promptitude of these movements contrasts favorably with the routine delays which enabled the Alabama to effect her escape. The United States Government are certainly entitled to the credit of having discharged an undoubted duty in a way which leaves no doubt of their genuine determination not to give Great Britain any cause to feel that their interpretation of international law has been at all affected by the subsisting dispute between the two countries. In expecting the United States to do more than they have done already the Canadians seem to be guilty of the same mistake which the people of the Northern States made so consistently during and since the civil war. They expect their neighbors to sympathize with them as well as to do their duty by them. The American Government says in effect, Whenever any of our subjects attack Canada we will throw every obstacle in their path. The Canadians answer that a great many American subjects are constantly proclaiming their desire and intention of attacking Canada without being in any way interfered with by the United States authorities. In much the same way the English Government used to declare its readiness to act whenever any attempt was made to fit out Southern privateers in English docks—a declaration which was usually replied to by the quotation of some speech delivered at a meeting of persons sympathising with the Southern States, and not disguising their intention of giving them material help so far as it might be in their power to do so. What was an unreasonable complaint on the part of the Americans then is equally unreasonable on the part of the Canadians to-day. In no free State can the authorities control the expression of individual or associated opinion, so long as it does not involve those who entertain it in any breach of municipal law. Englishmen had a perfect right to wish well to the cause of Southern independence, and Americans have a perfect right to wish well to the Irish republic. The United States Government are bound in the latter case, just as the English Government were bound in the former case, to take care that this moral sympathy does not lead to anything further, but there their obligation ends. We have just seen in the case of the Fenian invasion that this limitation does not prevent those to whom it attaches from putting a prompt stop to any overt acts against a friendly power. We still hope that at some future time the American people will recognize that the similar limitation to which we ourselves were subject was equally compatible with the maintenance of the neutrality to which we stood pledged.

SAINTS AND THEIR SKIRTS.

From the N. Y. World.

Some weeks since Brigham Young preached a sermon on the sinfulness of short skirts and the deceitfulness of paniers. This sermon has already borne fruit in the formation of a society among the ladies of Salt Lake City which rivals the celebrated Breck Lane Branch in the length of its comprehensive title. "The First Young Ladies' Department of the Ladies' Co-operative Retrenchment Association of Salt Lake City" has pledged itself to reform the dress of the fair daughters and wives of Utah. These ladies announce that "cleanliness is a characteristic of a saint and an imperative duty." That imperative duties are necessarily cleanly is an assertion which is at least open to doubt, especially when we take into consideration the imperative duties which may cluster upon a committee charged with the investigation of the misdemeanors of a carpet-bag Congressman. There need, however, be no hesitation in denying the statement that cleanliness is a characteristic of sainthood. On the contrary, dirt and saintliness have too frequently been inseparable. The saints of the Orient and the Indies are miracles of mud and monuments of verminous though voluntary martyrdom; and the early saints of the Christian Church, who chained themselves to the summit of pillars, and indulged in various other eccentric though pious games of a like ascetic character, were certainly not eminent for cleanliness, however indisputable may have been their claim to saintliness. It is to be hoped that the Latter-day Saints have recognized the dispensation of soap and water as well as the gospel of Joseph Smith, and that the claim to cleanliness made in their behalf by the "First Young Ladies' Department," etc., is well founded. If so, it constitutes an innovation upon the traditional customs of the mediæval saints, and deserves notice as a novelty. The Gentile world cannot permit the statement that cleanliness is a characteristic of a saint to pass without a protest against its historical inaccuracy.

In view of the advantages of cleanliness, the "First Young Ladies" have resolved that they "shall discard the dragging skirts, and, for decency's sake, those disgustingly short ones extending no lower than the boot-tops." Now, in discarding the dragging skirts, the "First Young Ladies" will have the sympathy of all cleanly persons, whether they be saints or sinners. The masculine world will, however, draw from this organized opposition to short skirts conclusions not at all to the credit of the average ankle of a "First Young Lady." It is a singular fact—as unaccountable as the frequency with which a large ruin is found in the neighborhood of a great city—that ladies with undesirable ankles warmly disapprove of short skirts. The "First Young Ladies" may be faultless in point of ankle and perfect in respect to calf, but their opposition to skirts which reach only to the boot-tops is calculated to create suspicions in the Mormon and masculine mind. Not so their denunciation of "paniers and whatever approximates in appearance towards the Grecian bend," as constituting a "burlesque on the natural beauty and dignity of the human female form." The panier has no friends among the men, however strong may be the admiration felt for it by slightly built women. The "human female form" may gain in the number of its curved lines by wearing the panier and by curving in the Grecian bend, but the lines thus gained are not displayed in a position where one cares to feast his eyes upon their swelling curves, and are therefore not to be included among the lines of beauty. The "human female" saints of Utah will do well if they can banish the panier from their midst. In this effort the First Young Ladies' Department has our earnest sympathy; and, in consideration of the stand which its members have taken against the abomination of long skirts as well as the folly of paniers, we are willing to check the suspicions which naturally attach to their opposition to the coquettish short skirt, and to believe that this opposition is due to the influence of that selfish monopolizer of female beauty, Brigham Young, rather than to a consciousness of shortcomings in respect to calves and offenses in respect to ankles.

THE PRESIDENT'S POSITION.

From the N. Y. Times.

The President is at this moment subjected to criticisms which no man situated as he is could afford to disregard, since they proceed not from those who are opposed to him in politics, but from those who have hitherto been among his most cordial supporters. The complaint that in many important respects he is disappointing the just expectations of the people gains ground every day, and is echoed back from all parts of the country. A year ago he had every advantage in his favor. People were prepared to extend to him the most generous consideration and forbearance. Ordinary shortcomings would have been readily pardoned. We have ourselves, as our readers will attest, ever been foremost to do justice to his intentions, and to place his actions in the most favorable light before the country. But it would be useless to deny that the President is rendering it a task of increasing difficulty to defend him against enemies into whose hands he is constantly playing.

It is certainly not the fault of his supporters in the press that so thorough a want of harmony exists between the Senate and himself. Matters seem to be getting into very much the same state as they were in the time of Andrew Johnson. Projects in which the President takes a deep interest are ignominiously cast out of the Senate. This opposition may partly be due to the dissatisfaction with which certain features of the President's policy are regarded, but it may be traced still more clearly to the want of tact which General Grant often displays in his dealings with men. He seems to have lost the art of conciliation. His nominations to office are dictated in many instances by caprice, or by personal preferences which are founded on motives inexplicable to those who entertain a high opinion of his character. His antagonists, indeed, find it easy to interpret his conduct by the assumption that he is influenced by all kinds of unworthy considerations. We who have patiently stood by him cannot tranquilly accept that hypothesis. But in presence of some of his acts we stand bewildered—it is impossible to defend them; it is impossible even to understand them. They are purely phenomenal in their character, and cannot in any way be traced to the ordinary causes of political action.

One of the great mistakes which President Grant is making is to suppose that the quality of determination, not to call it obstinacy, which won for him many of his successes in the field, will serve him equally well in the arena of statesmanship. The first duty of any one who occupies his great position is to suppress his own individual preferences whenever they are in conflict with the public interests. Instead of exercising this degree of self-denial, the President seems to know but one rule—what he has once decided upon must never afterwards be modified. If, for some inscrutable reason, he promises an office, nothing can induce him to alter his purpose. He is deaf alike to the appeals of his friends and the taunts of his enemies. Once more he has delighted his opponents and disheartened his supporters. He has made a nomination for the New York Collectorship which sets rational explanation at defiance. We have no desire to attack Mr. Thomas Murphy. Much may doubtless be said in his favor. He has been a good Republican, and has doubtless endeared himself to a large circle of friends. But President Grant knows perfectly well, or he might know if he chose, that he ought not to have removed Mr. Grinnell in order to make room for Mr. Murphy. There was no necessity for the step. The public have not been considered in it. It is open to objections which have been placed before the President—but he has chosen to disregard them all. If the choice of Mr. Murphy is confirmed by the Senate, we can do nothing more than hope that he will discharge the duties of his office in a manner which will reflect credit on his character. It would be useless to discuss his personal fitness any further. President Grant has made up his mind, and that process seems sometimes to exclude the ordinary operation of reasoning upon the human understanding. But there are few public men who could afford to repeat experiments of this kind. If the President is resolved to habitually spurn the advice of his impartial supporters—supporters who have nothing to ask from him and nothing to expect—he must not be surprised if in the end he finds himself standing alone.

THE WORKINGMEN'S MEETING—WHAT ARE THEY DRIVING AT?

From the N. Y. Herald.

On Thursday night a demonstration was made in one of the city parks, intended to declare and show the bitter opposition of the workingmen of this city to the further importation of Chinese labor. If the mechanics of this country are opposed to the coming of the Chinese, the Chinese will come all the same, and the workingmen will by and by discover that they were mistaken in opposing. Therefore if the workmen are against the new comer that is no reason why he should be kept out; but we do not see that the opposition of the workingman is shown. This meeting of Thursday night did not show it. In the first place the workmen were not there, save in numbers utterly inadequate for an expression of general opinion from them on an exciting topic. From this one fact that the workingman stays away his indifference is clear. He does not care about the Chinaman's coming. He leaves the subject to men who make a trade of agitation, and these men who desire to make a political issue with the workingman's vote behind them merely assume to speak on his behalf. The speeches at the meeting and the resolutions give us the opinions of two or three individuals against a movement that is a direct result and outcome of the logic of events and of our position in the world. These individuals want our representatives in Congress to make laws to protect workmen "whose more advanced intelligence and improved tastes" have generated wants that render it impossible for them to live as cheaply as the Chinese can, and the law they propose is that Congress shall shut out the cheap labor. Congress cannot do it. Congress cannot even take exception to the fact that these laborers come to us on a contract system; for it is simply silly ignorance to argue that this constitutes slavery.

In fact, this opposition to the Chinese is on a very small basis of reason, and we are of opinion that they who make it will by and by be able to shake hands with the silly people who once supposed that the coming of the Irish and Germans was to reduce wages, or that the making of shoes in State prisons was to degrade the noble art and mystery of boring holes with an awl and driving pegs with a flat-headed hammer. The Germans and the Irish came, and are coming by the hundred thousand, and wages have been going up all the time, and are double and treble in all trades what they were then. Shoes are made in State prisons, and all the shoemakers have not followed their craft to those safe retreats; whence we infer that no degradation of labor or the laborer has taken place. It will be with the Chinaman as it has been with the others. He will tread on no man's toes. He will only stand on ground that was unoccupied before. He will simply help us to cover more acres. He will contribute to the growth of the country. He makes shoes to-day at a price at which white men refuse to make them. He will take at first to what white men refuse; but when he gets a foothold he will develop the industries that he learned at home. All our emigrants at first earned their bread at the trades they found in existence here; but when they have looked about them a little they have discovered that the trade that employed their hands at home was not introduced here, though there was an excellent market for the product of that industry, which perhaps was bought and sold at a high importer's price. Upon this hint the Italian, the German, the Switzer, the Frenchman have gone quietly to work, and presently it has dawned upon the public that a new industry was flourishing in our midst. By this very means the variety of occupation has been greatly enlarged among us, and in this way, more than in any other, has emigration enriched the country. Chinese emigration will operate in a similar manner, only that the new occupations that will thus come in will greatly surpass in number, variety, and originality all those that have come from all other countries; for China is richer than all the world together in the industries that relate to the comforts, conveniences, and economies of life. We, and not the Chinese, are the parties who will profit most by the Asiatic advance.

THE GRAND LAMA.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Those who have not forgotten one of the most amusing and instructive books ever written—the work of Messrs. Huc and Gabet on China and Thibet—will remember the amazement occasioned to the simple Roman Catholic missionaries by the spectacle of Buddhism in the countries in which it is still a living faith. They had labored in China, and were already aware that Buddhism was a vast and complex creed which, though some centuries older than Christianity, consisted, like it, partly of the maxims of a very pure morality and partly of a great system of dogma on matters supernatural. They were not ignorant that the dogmatic part of it rested on the authority partly of certain sacred books, but chiefly of a number of councils, Œcumenical so far as the Eastern world is concerned, of which the meetings and the decisions are as well authenticated as anything in history. But, while they were familiar with these analogies, they were utterly unprepared for the resemblance which, in the countries on the northwest of China, Buddhism wears to the practice and ceremonial which they had left at home. They found large monasteries of celibate monks, living a life which, so far as could be judged from its external aspect, was precisely that of the religious in Europe. They found preaching friars, pilgrimages, and modern miracles. They found temples which at the first glance might be taken for churches, and a ritual which scandalized and frightened them by its similarity to the ministrations of the priest before the altar. The explanation of these startling phenomena which the missionaries gave to themselves was at once simple and complete. They said that it was the work of the Devil. With the express object of preventing the spread of Roman Catholic Christianity in these regions, the Prince of Evil had the malice to invent a caricature of it, and thus to create an obstacle to its propagation far more difficult to overcome than the most invincible ignorance and the most obstinate superstition.

One of the adventurous missionaries (if not both) is now dead. If they had been continuing their explorations during the present year they would have had yet one more devilish analogy to describe and account for. For Buddhism has not only its Scriptures, its councils, its creeds, its asceticism, and its ceremonialism. It has also its infallible Pontiff. Nor is the way in which the Grand Lama acquired his "prerogative of inerrancy" in any way a secret or a mystery. He obtained it party no doubt through the decline of the more spiritual forms of Buddhism, and through the consequent general tendency to the grosser kinds of superstition; but the chief cause of his elevation was the decay of councils. India had revolted from the faith; China had grown careless and contemptuous; there were great political difficulties in the assembling of councils, and, even when got together, they would not have represented what was conventionally regarded as the world of Buddhism. Accordingly the substitute for councils which presented itself to the comparatively small part of the Buddhist community in which devotion remained fervent was to take a priest and to believe, or make believe, that he was infallible. That there is a real analogy between the infallible personages at Rome and at Lhassa will not be denied by anybody whose faith does not go the length of belief in magic. The other resemblances between Buddhism and Christianity may be superficial or accidental, and certainly it would be a mere conceit to affect to see in one creed the principles inherent in the other. But, in presence of the tremendous assumption that a particular human being can commit no error of opinion whatever concerning the things of the other world, or concerning morals and politics in this life, all other differences disappear. All systems of belief which include such an assumption are essentially identical.

From this point of view, it is curious to observe how much more sensible and better adapted to its object is the system of selecting the Grand Lama than the system of electing the Pope. A few years ago the infallible Pontiff of Thibet died, and the newspapers contained a despatch to the Emperor of China from his ambassador at Lhassa, giving an account of the mode of obtaining a new spiritual chief for Buddhism. A sort of competition was instituted between all the infants born in Thibet who presented certain signs—signs which were obviously supposed, according to a sort of rough phrenology, to indicate intelligence and gentleness of character. The child who exhibited these signs most distinctly was determined to be the Grand Lama, and was taken under the care of the heads of the Buddhist priesthood to be educated for his position. It seems to us that, if a religion is to be subject to the decrees of an infallible Pontiff, this is a particularly rational mode of mitigating the inconveniences which may be expected from the system. In the first place, the Church is saved from liability to an infallible sentence during the whole period of the pontifical nonage. Next, by the careful education of the child, and his lifelong seclusion from the world, the utmost security is taken for his reflecting the corporate spirit which he is supposed to embody. If an individual is to succeed to the functions of Œcumenical Councils, he had much better be brought up to no duties except the exercise of these functions. The dangers which the Roman Catholic Church has to apprehend from an infallible chief arise from the great part of his life which he will inevitably have passed in the world outside. The days of the incestuous, lascivious, wildly ambitious, and grossly covetous Popes have perhaps gone by. But there are many types of character produced by the long practice of particular ecclesiastical functions, or by a peculiar intellectual training, which if found in future Popes may well spread dismay through the whole Roman Catholic Church. An infallible Oxford convert would be a terrible danger, particularly if he had given his youth to weak poetry and his prime to effeminate sermons. An infallible Irish patriot might wreck the fortunes of the Church, and so might a Frenchman not fully weaned from belief in the glories of France. Perhaps an Italian who has been little out of Rome is the safest depositary of these startling powers; but even with him the Church is not safe from the consequences of vanity, obstinacy, and garrulity in old age, and its tendency to contract its society within the limits of cliques. By adopting the dogma of infallibility the Church has probably made it inevitable that the present history of the Popes shall take the place of tradition as an overruling ecclesiastical influence.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY MIGHT HAVE PREVENTED THE REBELLION.

From the N. Y. Sun.

General John Cochrane stated at a dinner party the other day some important facts that have not been known, and which we now publish with his permission.

General Cochrane was a delegate from New York in the Democratic National Convention of 1860. It is well known that the breach between the supporters of Douglas and the Southern Democracy rendered the session at Charleston of no avail, and caused the convention to be adjourned to Baltimore. At the latter place efforts were made to reunite the sundered factions, but without success. Finally, however, John Slidell, of Louisiana, had an interview with Dean Richmond, of New York, at which General Cochrane was present. Slidell proposed that if the friends of Douglass would agree to lay him aside, and would bring forward Horatio Seymour, of New York, as their Presidential candidate, the whole Southern Democracy would bind themselves to unite in his support. Thus the party would go into the election unbroken and there was no doubt that it would succeed in electing its candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Richmond took time to consider this proposal and to consult with his friends. The result was that it was positively declined. The Douglas men of New York would not agree to any such compromise. They nominated their candidate and the South supported Breckinridge, taking good care to defeat and punish the politicians who had thus refused to negotiate with them by the election of Lincoln, which was followed by the war, the abolition of slavery, and the full enfranchisement of the negroes.

These statements show that the reproach so often cast upon the Republican party of having forced on the Rebellion through an obstinate unwillingness to make any compromise, applies much more forcibly to the Democracy of New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY has declared a quarterly Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT., payable at the Office, No. 303 WALNUT Street (up stairs), on and after Friday, July 15, 1870.

6 29 wfm9t L. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

☞ HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AN IMPORTANT NOTICE. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The following named persons, if they were on the Bark ARCHIBALD GRACIE, which left San Francisco, California, in 1855, or their next of kin, will find it to their advantage to address or call upon ROBERT S. LEAGUE & COMPANY, No. 135 South SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. Immediate attention to this is requested, and any one knowing their present whereabouts will oblige by communicating as above.

A. M. Spencer,
Jabez M. Tipton,
G. F. Myers,
Henry Adler,
Lewis Scarce,
Samuel B. Pingrey,
Martin Hart,
William Douglas,
William Chamberlin,
Daniel K. Colby,
Walter Smith,
Samuel B. Wilcox,
William F. Willis,
Henry Lovell,
John Dockendorff,
David Lozen,
J. H. Keller,
William Davis,
William Ferry,
Charles Nodine,
A. S. Young,
Sanford Crocks,
James J. Nichols,
Charles Brown,
Absalom Cryers,
John Baker,
William Roberts,
E. S. Wilson,
G. W. Hopkins & Son,
L. B. Dresser,
William Rafferty,
J. H. Painter,
M. Barnes,
R. J. Black,
R. Blair,
Mark Ferrill,
John Anderson,
John W. Walden,
William Scrioner,
William Callahan,
John B. Jones,
John H. Annes,
A. H. Whitner.

6 27 t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30 to June 3, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

5 4 60t

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., No 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the lease and contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co. will pay at their office, No. 227 South FOURTH st., Philadelphia, on and after the 19th day of JULY, 1870, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co., as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. on the 1st day of July, 1870.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S BRADFORD, Treasurer.

Note.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be closed on July 1 and reopened on July 11, 1870.

HENRY C. JONES,
6 22 1m Treasurer East Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next and reopened on Wednesday, July 20.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after the 22d of July next to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 7th July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

6 29 1m

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, 225 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

A Dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this company, payable in Cash on and after July 15th.

JOHN WELCH, Treasurer.
7 1 12t

☞ TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.

It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!

Sold by all druggists and dentists.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

☞ A TOILET NECESSITY.—AFTER nearly thirty years' experience, it is now generally admitted that MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER is the most refreshing and agreeable of all toilet perfumes. It is entirely different from Cologne Water, and should never be confounded with it: the perfume of the Cologne disappearing in a few moments after its application, whilst that of the Florida Water lasts for many days. 3 1½

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
2¾ FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 2?3 BROADWAY,
New York.

SHIPPING.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

CIGARS.

BAKER'S
COLONNADE PARTAGA CIGARS,
Three for Twenty-five Cents.

Warranted to beat anything sold in the city of Philadelphia for three for twenty-five cents.

COLONNADE HOTEL CIGAR STORE,
6 18 stuth 1m No. 1504 CHESNUT Street.

MACHINERY.

PRESSES FOR STAMPING FELT, BUCKram, Straw and Sheet Metal, Moulds and Dies for any shape.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,
5 9 1m No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,
ROPE MANUFACTURERS
AND
SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 29 North WATER Street and
No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK

are now receiving freight at

5 cents per 100 pounds,

2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship option.

INSURANCE ½ OF 1 PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.

The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.

For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
128¾ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans direct, on Wednesday, July 20.

The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana on Friday July 1.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, July 9, at 8 A. M.

The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, July 9.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Tuesday, July 19, at 6 P. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Saturday, July 9th.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 1¾ No. 130 South THIRD Street.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

This line is now composed of the following first-class Steamships, sailing from PIER 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY of each week at 8 A. M.:—

ASHLAND, 800 tons, Captain Crowell.
J. W. EVERMAN, 692 tons, Captain Hinckley.
PROMETHEUS, 600 tons, Captain Gray.

JULY, 1870.

Prometheus, Friday, July 1.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 8.
Prometheus, Friday, July 15.
J. W. Everman, Friday, July 22.
Prometheus, Friday, July 29.

Through bills of lading given to Columbia, S. C., the interior of Georgia, and all points South and Southwest.

Freights forwarded with promptness and despatch. Rates as low as by any other route.

Insurance one-half per cent. effected at the office in first-class companies.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after 3 P. M. on day of sailing.

SOUDER & ADAMS, Agents,
No. 3 DOCK Street,
Or WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES.

WILLIAM A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston. 6 24

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, July 9, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, via Halifax, Tuesday, July 12, 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, July 16, 8 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, July 23, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1¾

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & Co., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4¾

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAware and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
5 4 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia. 4 11¾

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN.
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The New Orleans firemen spent Sunday at Atlantic City.

—Early Sunday morning two frame buildings on Market street, below Darby road, were destroyed by fire.

—On Saturday night William Davis, residing in Dauphin street, below Thompson, was knocked overboard by the boom of a sloop on the Delaware, opposite the mouth of the Schuylkill. The body was not recovered.

—Patrick Hart, aged fifteen years, residing at Charlotte and Thompson streets, while playing with a pistol on Sunday, shot himself in the hand, inflicting severe injury.

—On Sunday evening, about twenty minutes past seven o'clock, a disturbance took place in the beer saloon of Philip Arnold, Third street, near Coates, during which a man named William Has was badly beaten about the head. He was taken to the Seventh district station house, where his wounds were dressed, and then taken to his home. Philip Arnold, the keeper of the saloon, and Jacob Bringcast were arrested on the charge of committing the assault. They were held in $800 bail each to answer at court.

—As an ordinance has been introduced into Councils for the purchase of the original gold medal voted by Congress to General Washington, we give the following extract of a private letter written to James L. Claghorn, of this city, by L. Montgomery Bond, of New York, and also a description of the medal:—

"The present status of the medal is this:—It is in the hands of a well-known gentleman of New York, who is raising subscriptions for it towards placing it in the possession of the Historical Society of New York. The price is to be $5000. I have prevailed on the family to withdraw it from that connection, being anxious myself to see it the property of the city of Philadelphia. Dr. Clemson also prefers that it should come here to his native city, and the deduction of $500 from the price is made for this reason. Please let me know as early as practicable if it will be taken, as the subscription in New York will go on if not sold to you.

"I am, very dear sir, yours very truly,
"L. MONTGOMERY BOND.
"James L. Claghorn, Esq."

By a vote of Congress of March 25, 1776, a gold medal was ordered to be struck for General Washington, and a vote of thanks also passed to him and the officers and troops under his command, for their wise and spirited conduct in the siege and acquisition of Boston. The design of the medal is commemorative of the evacuation of Boston, March 17, 1776, and represents General Washington sitting upon his horse on Dorchester Heights, observing in the distance the British embarking upon their ships in Boston Harbor. The General himself selected the device, thereby conferring a lasting honor upon the city of Boston and State of Massachusetts. The *obv.* and *rev.* given in the cut are of the actual size of the medal. The inscription surrounding the head is thus translated:—"The American Congress to George Washington, Commander-in-Chief of the Armies, the Asserter of Liberty." That which surrounds the picture of the siege is:—"The enemy first being put to flight, Boston was recovered March 17, 1776." This is the only medal that was voted by Congress to Washington.

—A disturbance took place on Sunday morning, about half-past 9 o'clock, at St. Paul's Lutheran Church, corner of St. John and Brown streets. It appears that for some time a disagreement has existed among the members of the congregation, in relation to the clergyman in charge, Rev. Mr. Reicke, a portion of the congregation claiming that he has no legal right to preach in the pulpit. On Saturday an injunction was granted, restraining him from so doing. Rev. Dr. Man was accordingly requested to supply the pulpit on Sunday, and proceeded to the church for that purpose. Having finished the opening exercises, he commenced his discourse, when a number of the congregation rose to their feet and left the church.

As they left the building the crowd on the outside commenced shouting and filling up the sidewalk in front of the building, thus preventing a free passage. The Mayor, having been notified, sent a force of policemen, under Sergeant Gilchrist, who, on arriving on the ground, ordered the crowd to disperse, which they refused to do, saying the property was theirs and they would not leave. He repeated his orders, each time meeting with a refusal, when he arrested Frederick Speillman, residing at No. 408 Poplar street; Ernest Lefler, residing at No. 332 Poplar street; John Mohler, residing at No. 143 Dana street; Matthew Milheiser, residing at No. 339 Brown street. The parties were taken before Alderman Toland and held in $500 bail each for a breach of the peace and inciting to riot.

Rev. Dr. Man, soon after the party left, came out of the church to go home, when a large crowd followed him using threatening words. The officers were finally obliged to surround him in order to protect him from violence. He was then escorted to his residence. The trustees of the church in consequence of the disturbance ordered the doors of the building closed, and no further service was held there during the day.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 112.

—Cholera and smallpox still prevail in Cuba.

—The President will return to Washington on Wednesday morning.

—Another anti-Chinese meeting was held in New York on Saturday night.

—All the troops around Washington have been sent to General Sheridan.

—A delegation of American Mechanics from this city visited Newark, N. J., on Saturday.

—Seven hundred and sixty-seven Chinese have arrived in San Francisco during the past two days, and 8142 since January 1.

—An overdose of laudanum, "by mistake of a druggist," killed a lady in Brooklyn on Saturday.

—Saturday was the hottest day of the season in California, the thermometer indicating 98 at San Francisco and 115 in the interior.

—An accident on the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad on Saturday resulted in the death of one man and the wounding of several others.

—Secretary Boutwell has ordered the sale of $4,000,000 of gold in New York during the present month, and also the purchase of $6,000,000 of bonds on account of the Special and Sinking Funds.

—From returns received it is evident that the new Constitution of Illinois has been adopted by a large majority, a slight doubt, however, existing in regard to the minority representation clause.

—Horrible atrocities by Indians are reported from Cheyenne. The bodies of Dr. Bard, Harvey Morgan, and Major Grey have been found, they having been murdered in the most barbarous manner.

—A meeting of planters and slave-owners held at the Governor-General's palace in Havana, on Friday night. They approve of the abolition of slavery in that island by the Spanish Cortes, but wish to carry out the law in their own way.

Foreign Affairs.

—Darcy Irvine died in a lunatic asylum at Dublin on Friday.

—The discussion of the infallibility dogma is to close this week.

—The modification of the English naturalization laws creates considerable interest.

—Eighteen thousand emigrants left Liverpool for the United States during June.

—The Emperor wears mourning for eight days in memory of Prince Jerome Bonaparte.

—The funeral of the late Earl Clarendon took place at Watford, Herts, on Saturday.

—The Catholics of St. Petersburg will adopt the Greek faith if the infallibility dogma is approved.

—The petition of the Orleans princes has been rejected by the Corps Legislatif by a vote of 174 to 31.

—The clothiers of Cork are importing German workmen in place of the strikers. More trouble is looked for.

—Hon. W. E. Forster, it is said, will be appointed Minister of Education, should the bill creating that office be adopted by Parliament.

—The final arrangments for the ocean yacht race have been made. The yachts will start from Daunt Head Bay, thirteen miles from Kinsale.

—The editor of *Le Reveille* has been sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment for reproducing from the *Figaro* a false anecdote concerning the Emperor and Earl Clarendon.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4·34	MOON SETS	
SUN SETS	7·34	HIGH WATER	6·54

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS G. HOOD,
CHRIS. J. HOFFMAN,
THOMAS C. HAND,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Bremen	Bremen	New York	June 16
W'n Metropolis	Bremen	New York	June 22
Holland	Liverpool	New York	June 22
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	June 22
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	June 22
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	June 15
China	Liverpool	New York	June 25
Holsatia	Havre	New York	June 25
Hermann	Havre	New York	June 25
FOR EUROPE.			
Idaho	New York	Liverpool	July 6
Denmark	New York	Liverpool	July 6
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	July 6
Russia	New York	Liverpool	July 6
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	July 6
New York	New York	Bremen	July 7
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	July 9
Europa	New York	Glasgow	July 9
Periere	New York	Havre	July 9
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	July 9
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool via H.	July 12
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	July 16
Bellona	New York	London	July 16
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	July 23
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	July 6
Wyoming	Philadelphia	Savannah	July 9
Geo. Wash'ton	New York	New Orleans	July 9

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N.C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. F. Ohl.
Steamer Claymont, Robinson, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Clara Jenkins, Coombs, Bilboa, Jose de Bessa Guimaraes.
Brig Ellen Bernard, Coombs, Barbadoes, Warren & Gregg.
Brig Edith, Putnam, Bath, Weld, Nagle & Co.—not as before.
Schr S. W. Haig, Brower, Newbern, C. Haslam & Co.
Schr Ella Matthews, McElwee, Charleston, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Br. ship Virginia, Campbell, 52 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Brig Almon Rowell, Atherton, 11 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris—vessel to Warren & Gregg.
Tug Fairy Queen, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SUNDAY.

Nor. bark Mindet, Ingelbrethsen, from Gottenburg April 28, with iron to Naylor & Co—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Nor. bark Acadia, Larsen, from Gottenburg April 29, with iron to Naylor & Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Essex, Sleeper, 12 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Thos. P. Stotesbury & Co.

BELOW.

Bark Rebecca Carnana, Lisegang, from Matanzas, for orders.
Brig Velocity, from Sagua.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, July 2.—Fourteen barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

The Harvest Queen, with lumber, for Philadelphia; Thomas Maloney and Wilgus, with empty bbls., for do.; and And. Allison, with salt, for do.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 2.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—Fanny, M. T. Conly, Iowa, Ironsides, Young James, J. A. Dunham, Joseph Lord, M. Heister, and Gov. Jones, with coal, for New York; and M. F. Hannigan, with coal, for Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, July 4.—Twenty-four barges left this port light, for Baltimore, on Saturday and to-day. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tranquebar, Harward, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 18th ult., 10½ P. M., off the Great Ormshead.
Steamer De Soto, from New Orleans and Havana, arrived at New York 3d ult.
Steamer Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 2d inst.
Steamer Aleppo, Brown, from Liverpool 21st ult., at New York yesterday.
Steamer Etna, Lochead, at Halifax 1st inst. from New York, and proceeded for Liverpool.
Br. steamer Acadia, Lees, cleared at New York 2d inst. for Glasgow.
Steamer Varuna, Spencer, cleared at New York 2d inst. for Galveston via Key West.
Steamer Western Metropolis, Quick, sailed from Swinemunde 17th ult. for New York via Bremen, etc.
Steamer James S. Green, Pace, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 30th ult.
Br. steamer Samaria, Martyn, from Liverpool, Queenstown, and Boston, at New York 1st inst.
Steamer El Cid, Nickerson, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 1st inst., for New York.
Steamer Achilles, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H., 29th ult.
Br. steamer Columbia, Small, cleared at New York 2d inst. for Glasgow.
N. G. steamer Donau, Ernst, cleared at New York 2d inst. for Bremen.
N. G. steamer Baltimore, Voeckler, from Bremen via Southampton, at Baltimore 1st inst.
Steamer Crescent City, Norton, cleared at New York 2d inst. for New Orleans.
Steamer Harry Wright, Follett, from New Orleans for New York, cleared at Charleston 30th ult.
Steamer Aries, Wiley, hence, at Boston 1st inst.
Steamer J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 1st inst.
Bark Sea Breeze, Moffitt, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 20th ult.
Bark Wilhelmina, at [illegible] 20th ult., reported from Philadelphia.
Bark Pacifico, Savarese, for Philadelphia, cleared at Palermo 12th ult.
Br. bark Guiona, Dexter, hence for Rotterdam, at Brouwershaven 19th ult.
Nor. bark Halifax, Olsen, for Philadelphia, sailed from Hamburg 19th ult.
N. G. bark Emil, Christoffers, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 1st inst., lat. 40 25, long. 72 30.
Bark Brunswick, Fitts, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 1st inst.
Brig John Pierce, Walton, hence, at Newport 30th ultimo.
Brig G. F. Geary, Conklin, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 30th ult.
N. G. brig Courier, Lund, from Palermo 26th April for Philadelphia, was spoken 1st inst. off Nantucket.
Schr James McGee, Finn, hence, at New Haven 30th ult.
Schr Lena Hume, Hurlburt, hence, at Eastport 25th ult.
Schr Nevada, Davis, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 30th ult.
Schr P. C. Saunders, Steelman, from Newburyport for Philadelphia, at New York 1st inst.
Schr Billow, Eldridge, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, at New York 1st inst.
Schrs J. H. Perry, Kelley, hence for New Bedford, and Vermilion, Higginson, hence for Providence, at New York 1st inst.
Schrs Sarah Wood, Hickman, and W. D. Cargill, Kelley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 1st inst.
Schr Hannibal, Cox, hence, at Newburyport 30th ultimo.
Schr Wm. Walton, Hunter, hence, at Salem 30th ultimo.
Schr Leonesa, Meyer, hence, at Savannah 29th ult.
Schrs Frank Walter, Rich; Fannie H. Bucklin, Bucklin; S. & E. Corson, Brown; R. W. Tull, Richards; and A. M. Lee, Dilks, hence, at Boston 1st inst.
Schrs S. R. Jameson, Jameson, and Geo. H. Squire, Timmons, for Philadelphia, at Charleston 30th ult.
Schr Decatur, Berry, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 30th ult.
Schr G. M. Wentworth, Robbins, hence, at Calais 27th ult.
Schr White Squall, Collins, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Calais 24th ult.
Schr Richmond, Guptill, hence, at Rockland 24th ultimo.
Schr William F. Garrison, Morros, hence, at Gardiner 25th ult.
Schr Mary G. Collins, Endicott, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. Marys 24th ult.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Hannah G. Hand, Hand, of Camden, N. J., from Baltimore for Fall River, loaded with coal, was got off Block Island, on Tuesday morning, by the Wrecking Company, from a dangerous position on the west side of the island, after throwing overboard about 7 tons coal.

The number of vessels belonging to, or bound to or from ports in the United States, reported totally lost and missing during the past month, is 22, of which 14 were wrecked, 1 abandoned, 1 foundered, 1 sunk after explosion, 1 sunk after collision, 1 capsized, and 3 are missing. They are classed as follows:—3 ships, 6 barks, 2 brigs, and 11 schooners. Their estimated value, exclusive of cargoes, is $500,000.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of JOSEPH CHARLES ANTOINE MORLOT.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of THOMAS D. NANCREDE, Administrator of Joseph Charles Antoine Morlot, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 118 S. THIRD Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia.

7 2 8 tu th5t EGBERT NICHOLS, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of RICHARD LLOYD, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of SAMUEL F. FLOOD, JR., administrator of RICHARD LLOYD, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 12, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., at his Office, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

6 28tuths5t* SAMUEL B. HUEY, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
In the matter of the Petition of ABBIE C. HALSEY, praying to be decreed a *feme sole trader.*

Now, June 25, 1870, on reading and filing said petition, and on motion of E. K. NICHOLS, the Court appointed the undersigned Examiner to take testimony and fixed July 9, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for a hearing. The undersigned will take the testimony under his appointment, July 8, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at office No. 118 S. SIXTH Street.

JOSEPH ABRAMS,
7 2 5t Examiner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of ANN HORTON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of "The Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities," administrators de bonis non cum testamento annexo, on the estate of ANN HORTON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on July 5, A. D. 1870 at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 128 S. SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

6 24fmw5t JOHN ROBERTS, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of EZEKIEL LINCOLN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the account of ALEXANDER F. CHESEBROUGH, administrator of EZEKIEL LINCOLN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 5th, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 131 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

6 24 fmw5t*

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
3 25] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

CLOCKS.

TOWER CLOCKS.
MARBLE CLOCKS.
BRONZE CLOCKS.
COUCOU CLOCKS.
VIENNA REGULATORS.
AMERICAN CLOCKS

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

ART EXHIBITION.

ON FREE EXHIBITION,

AT CHARLES F. HASELTINES ART GALLERY

No. 1125 CHESNUT Street, Braun's famous Autotypes (of Paris), comprising Paintings, Drawings, Frescoes, Statuary of the galleries of Paris, Vienna, Florence, Rome, Milan, Basle, Saxe-Weimar, etc., etc., amounting to 6000 diverse subjects. Also, 800 diverse views of European scenery and antiquities.

Particular attention is called to "Moses," by Michel Angelo, as never before exhibited; the new series of Paintings by Carlo Dolci, Carloni, Salvi, Guido Reni, etc.; the whole collection of Rousseau's Landscapes; and the Rembrandt Collection of the Gallery of Cassel. 11 10rp

WINDOW FASTENER.

THE UNRIVALLED NEVER-FAILING SELF-LOCKING WINDOW FAST.—The best, most complete, perfect, and durable article for securing windows—either with or without weights—that has ever been offered to the public. Designed for the use of dwellings, stores, factories, steamboats, street and steam railway cars; securely locks the windows in any desired position, and can easily be applied to old and new windows.

Manufactured by the Boston and Meriden Manufacturing Company, No. 512 COMMERCE Street, and sold by all the principal Hardware houses in the city. 6 16fmw 1m

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to
STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)
PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon; the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17] No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR [illegible] CENTS.
10 15 1t] DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1869.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties	$216,000·00
100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	213,950·00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	200,925·00
100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	[illegible]450·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds	23,625·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock	14,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,900·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	7,500·00
246,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	246,900·00

$1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270·00
Cost, $1,215,622·27.

Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88	
Cash in Drawer	972·26	
		169,291·14
		$1,852,100·04

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Theophilus Paulding,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	H. Frank Robinson,
John D. Taylor,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
George W. Bernadou	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
William C. Houston,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL Assistant Secretary. 1 1

HOMESTEAD
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies Issued on all the Ordinary Plans,

AT LOW RATES OF PREMIUM,

With full participation in the Profits.

All Policies Non-Forfeitable.

Ful Cash Surrender Indorsed on Each Policy

NO RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

The form of policy adopted is a plain and simple contract, precise and definite in its terms, and free from ambiguous conditions and restrictions.

Special attention is called to the
HOMESTEAD PLAN
this Company, offering the
COMBINED ADVANTAGES
OF THE
Building Association
AND OF
Life Insurance.
Every Policy Holder Secures a House of His Own.

Descriptive Pamphlets, with Rates, furnished on application to the Company.

OFFICE,
N. W. corner Seventh and Chesnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM M. SEYFERT, President.

LAURENCE MYERS, Vice-President.
R. W. DORPHLEY, Secretary.
D. HAYES AGNEW, M. D., Medical Director.
WILLIAM L. HIRST Counsel.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. M. Seyfert,	Wm. B. Reaney,
Laurence Myers,	Edward Samuel,
J. M. Myers,	H. P. Muirheid,
Wm. S. McManus,	Clayton McMichael. [496m

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731'67

CAPITAL $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS 2,425,731·67

INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

FIRE ASSOCIATION.
INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
OFFICE,
NO. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET
INSURE
BUILD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND
MERCHANDISE GENERALLY,
From Loss by Fire (in the City of Philadelphia only).
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732·25.

TRUSTEES.

WM. H. HAMILTON,	CHARLES P. BOWER,
JOHN CARROW,	JESSE LIGHTFOOT,
GEORGE I. YOUNG,	ROBT. SHOEMAKER,
JOS. R. LYNDALL,	PETER ARMBRUSTER,
LEVI P. COATS,	M. H. DICKINSON,
SAMUEL SPARHAWK,	PETER WILLIAMSON,
JOSEPH E. SCHELL.	

WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President,
WILLIAM F. BUTLER,
2 8 Secretary.

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, '69	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,386·84

Statement of the Assets.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,122,548
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	22,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	321,944
Accrued interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G.	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 2 4

CHARTER PERPETUAL.
ASSETS $200,000.
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF GERMANTOWN.
OFFICE, No. 4829 MAIN STREET.

Take risks in Philadelphia, Montgomery, and Bucks counties, on the most favorable terms, upon Dwellings, Barns, Merchandise, Furniture, Farming Implements, Hay, Grain, Straw, etc. etc.

DIRECTORS.

Spencer Roberts,	Nicholas Rittenhouse,
John Stallman,	Nathan L. Jones,
Albert Ashmead,	James F. Langstroth,
Joseph Handsbury,	Charles Weiss,
William Ashmead, M. D.,	Joseph Boucher,
Abram Rex,	Charles Millman,
Charles H. Stokes.	

SPENCER ROBERTS, President.
CHARLES H. STOKES, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. H. LEHMAN, Assistant Secretary. 5 28 smw3m

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
Franklin A. Comly.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000·00
CASH Assets, Jan. 1, 1870 524,365·10

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
45
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FREIGHT NOTICE.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

This Company will not issue through Bills of Lading after JUNE 30, 1870, unless freight is delivered to the P. W. and B. R R. Co. at WASHINGTON Avenue and SWANSON Streets.

SHIPPERS BY ERICSSON LINE will please notice.

JAS. C. WILSON, AGENT.
6 29 10t No. 44 South FIFTH Street.

THE FINE ARTS.

LOOKING-GLASSES,
Every Novelty in style, at very low prices.
OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMOS, ETC. ETC.
A large selection.
PICTURE FRAMES, a prominent Department, revised *very low* prices.
RUSTIC FRAMES, EASELS, PORCELAINS.
ROGERS' GROUPS, Sole Agency.
GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, free to the public.
JAMES S EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
13 PHILADELPHIA

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 1 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

AMUSEMENTS.

PENNSYLVANIA POLYTECHNIC AND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, No. 1205 CHESNUT Street, three doors above Twelfth, the most complete collection of objects, illustrating Physiology, Pathology, Natural History, etc. Illustrative Lectures every evening. Open 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. 6 6 3m

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street. THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 12

FURNACES.

Established in 1835.

Invariably the greatest success over all competition whenever and wherever exhibited or used in the UNITED STATES.

CHARLES WILLIAMS'
Patent Golden Eagle Furnaces,

Acknowledged by the leading Architects and Builders to be the most powerful and durable Furnaces offered, and the most prompt, systematic, and largest house in this line of business.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN PRICES,
and only first-class work turned out.

Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—SEND FOR BOOK OF FACTS ON HEAT AND VENTILATION. 6 22 4m

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES GOING TO THE COUNTRY.

We offer a full stock of the
Finest Groceries to Select From,
And at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Packed securely and delivered at any of the Depots.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
2 17 thstu BELOW CHESNUT STREET.

CURING, PACKING,
AND
SMOKING ESTABISHMENT
JOHN BOWER & CO.
CURERS OF SUPERIOR
SUGAR-CURED HAMS,
BEEF, and TONGUES, and dealers in Provisions generally. S. W. corner TWENTY-FOURTH and BROWN Streets. 5 24 2mthstu

JUST RECEIVED,
NEW SMOKED
AND
SPICED SALMON.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7¾ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A RARE CHANCE TO SECURE a convenient and beautiful home. The modern built three-story brick Dwelling, No. 1822 MASTER Street, lot 16x100, to a wide street; elegant garden in high state of cultivation, full of choice flowers, grape and other vines. House in good condition, supplied with modern conveniences. Price, $5500, Part can remain. 6 30 6t

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY NO. 729 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, with all the modern conveniences, on LOCUST avenue, near Willow avenue, Germantown. Three minutes walk from Church lane station. Immediate possession. Apply to SCOTT & DAY, No. 38 North THIRD Street. 7 1 6t.

TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back buildings, situated in CONGRESS Street, No. 131, between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements.
Apply to AARON HURLEY,
6 15 No. 269 S. SEVENTH Street.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN GERMANTOWN.—New house, new furniture, ten rooms, all modern conveniences, first-class neighborhood; $75 per month for the summer. Apply after 4 P. M. H. B. DUTTON,
GREEN Street, below Harvey,
7 2 3t Germantown.

HAIR CURLERS.

THE HYPERION
HAIR CURLERS,
AN INDISPENSABLE ARTICLE FOR THE LADIES
(Patented July 9, 1867.)

This Curler is the most perfect invention ever offered to the public. It is easily operated, neat in appearance and will not injure the hair, as there is no heat required, nor any metallic substance used to rust or break the hair Manufactured only, and for sale wholesale and retail, by

McMILLAN & CO.,
5 23 6m No. 63 North FRONT Street, Philadelphia.

Sold at all Dry Goods, Trimming and Notion Stores.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1870.

The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy Yard, BROOKLYN, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of July, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the live oak frame, copper-fastened screw steamer
SEMINOLE,
of 800 tons, old measurement.

Also, at the United States Navy Yard, WASHINGTON, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of July, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the steam tug
PRIMROSE,
of 94 tons.

The vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards. One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money of each vessel must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy Yard within two (2) weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessels from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten (10) per centum thereto. 6 25 stuth 9t

FOR SALE.—THE STEAMSHIP VIRGIN AT public auction at Washington Navy Yard, WEDNESDAY, July 13, at 12 o'clock M. Will be sold at public auction, at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, the 13th July next, at 12 M., the staunch and fast iron side-wheel steamship Virgin, built on the Clyde, 1864.

Length, 220 feet; breadth, 25 feet; depth, 12 feet; carries about four hundred (400) tons, measurement goods; has two oscillating engines, 48x60, in good order; revolving buckets on wheels, and two tubular boilers, built of ⅜ iron, in fair order. The boilers were subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 45 lbs. previous to the vessel leaving New York for Washington, last January, and found to be strong and tight. Draft of water, loaded, 8 feet. The anchors, chains, boats, and all material on board will be sold with the vessel. Terms—One-fourth cash on day of sale, and remainder on removal of vessel from the navy yard.

The vessel can be examined at any time during the day.

E. C. BANFIELD,
6 15 mthst Solicitor of the Treasury.

Evening Telegraph
PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1870.

OUR NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY.

THE adoption of the Declaration of Independence by the American Congress on the 4th of July, 1776, was a perfectly unique incident. Nothing similar to it had ever occurred before in the world's history, and nothing like it of the same importance is likely to occur again. Other peoples have grown from barbarism to civilization, from weakness to strength, through centuries of development that formed the national character and formed the system of government suited to it; but the founders of the American republic found themselves called upon to vote a nation into existence first, then to conquer for it the right to exist, and lastly to decide what form of government would be most likely to make it honored abroad, to develop its resources and to make its people great, prosperous, and happy. If they succeeded, the Declaration of Independence would be a charter of liberties for all mankind, while if they failed their pretensions would but excite the ridicule of the world, their act would be declared treason, and their lives would pay the forfeit of their temerity. The men who deliberated upon the Declaration of Independence, however, felt that the time had arrived for the New World to shake off the fetters of the Old, and for a final protest against the doctrine of the divine rights of kings that for centuries had checked the growth of liberty in Europe. The principles enunciated by the Declaration were responded to with enthusiasm by the people, who felt that it now remained with them to confirm the words of their representatives, and that a national existence was something better worth fighting for than the mere redress of grievances, that if redressed in the fullest manner would still leave them in subjection to a tyrannical foreign power. The contest was fought, and the great American republic from an idea became a fact. Europe watched with eager interest the result of an experiment that, if successful, was fraught with most momentous consequences to mankind. The experiment did succeed, and in the short space of ninety years an empire that rivals that of Rome in its grandeur has been established, and, having proved its power both at home and abroad, it is at once the object of the respect and admiration of the world.

In a few years more a century will have passed away since that little company of brave, far-sighted statesmen signed the Declaration of Independence in the State House at Philadelphia, and then the world will be invited to participate with us, on the spot of the nation's birth, in the grandest celebration of Independence Day that has occurred since the day itself. The centennial anniversary will be an event only second in importance to the signing of the Declaration of Independence itself. Other nations have invited the world to contribute to and to visit exhibitions of art and industry, but none of them has ever been able to ask the participation of every nation on the surface of the globe in such an imposing celebration as that which will take place in this city on the 4th of July, 1876.

It is not altogether a matter for congratulation that many of the old-time observances of the Fourth of July have fallen somewhat into disuse. The Rebellion served to upset many of our old-fashioned customs and notions, and since the suppression of the Rebellion there has been a growing disposition to abate something of the pomp and parade that were once a necessary feature of Independence day. The younger generation, of course, indulges in the burning of an unlimited amount of gunpowder upon the shrine of liberty, but citizens of mature years are generally glad to escape the noise and bustle of the city, if possible, by passing the day in the country or at the seaside. On strictly rational principles there is certainly nothing blamable in this, but it is certain that the old explosive enthusiasm of the Fourth of July served to impress upon the minds of both old and young ideas with regard to the origin of the anniversary that ought not to be allowed to pass into neglect.

The celebration of the Fourth in this city yesterday was unusually quiet. There was no military parade, owing to the neglect of Councils to make an appropriation for the purpose, and the few ceremonials that were indulged in were not of a character to make any particular impression on the popular imagination. This is to be regretted; for while many persons rejoiced in the at least partial cessation of noise, many more missed what ought to be a grand feature of the day. We hope that in future we will at least have a parade and oration.

The first will make the streets attractive, and will cause an appropriate excitement in the hearts of those patriots who cannot conveniently spend the day out of town; and the latter, even if it does not contain anything but the oft-repeated commonplaces, and the accustomed spread-eagleism that is characteristic of Fourth of July orations, will at least serve to impress upon the minds of our citizens the fact that the adoption of the Declaration of Independence by the Continental Congress was one of the greatest events, not only in this nation's, but in the world's history.

THE EXCISE LAW IN NEW YORK.

ONE of the fruits of the Democratic triumph in New York last year was a modification of the Excise law, and the reconstruction of the Board of Excise Commissioners so as to give the Democrats a working majority of the members, as well as the substitution of a Democratic for a Republican Superintendent of Police. Soon after this "reform" the Sunday liquor selling, which had been broken up, was recommenced in all portions of the city of New York, and innumerable scenes of debauchery and riot were enacted. Matters went from bad to worse so rapidly that even the Democratic Board of Excise Commissioners took the alarm, and they appealed to those who were concerned in the liquor business to close their bars on Sunday, from motives of policy if for nothing else. This appeal being unheeded by many innkeepers, more stringent measures were resorted to. The aid of the Democratic Superintendent of Police was invoked. At midnight on Saturday last he opened his campaign, and between that time and Monday morning he made twenty-six arrests for excise violations, sixty for intoxication, twenty for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and forty for disorderly conduct. As a result the 3d of July was a quiet Sunday in New York, there was an unaccustomed absence of serious affrays, and the public were taught that even in the citadel of Democracy it is possible for Democratic officials to enforce the Excise law.

PHILADELPHIA FREE-TRADERS.

IT is alleged that Colonel William B. Thomas, the disorganizing-Republican, Abolition-Democratic, Conservative-Chase, and Radical-Reform candidate for Congress in the Fourth district, is one of the most decided free-traders in Pennsylvania. If this be true, it is the most serious objection that could be urged against his election. The tariff question is rapidly becoming the most important issue in national politics. A small wing of the Republican organization has drifted off into the free-trade camp, and they are inspired with an earnest hope that, through the aid of the bulk of the Democracy, they will once more remand the nation back to a condition of industrial servitude. If they can pick up a few more Republican-Democratic recruits, they hope to remodel the tariff during the sessions of the next Congress according to the most approved plan that Birmingham, Manchester, and Sheffield manufacturers and British ironmasters can devise. If this scheme succeeds no State in the Union will be half as seriously damaged as Pennsylvania, and no city will be so irretrievably injured as Philadelphia. By manufactures Philadelphians live, move, and have their being. If their productive industries are stricken down tens of thousands of Philadelphia houses will become tenantless, and hundreds of thousands of the present inhabitants of the city will be compelled to seek their daily bread in some more favored locality. It is not worth while for a Philadelphian to stop to argue the abstract question of free trade or protection. Let him look into the workshops, and see how many of his fellow-beings are dependent for their livelihood upon the industrial arts, and let him reflect upon the disastrous influence which approximate free trade always has exercised upon diversified American industry. No dry lessons of political economy will be necessary to teach him that for this city there is but one true doctrine, and for this State but one true policy. All ordinary partisan distinctions sink into utter insignificance when an issue so vital to this community as protection is forced into a Congressional canvass. It is a terrible mistake to suppose that protection benefits mainly employing manufacturers. It matters but little whether a few thousands are added to or a few thousands taken from their store. But to tens of thousands of operatives no political controversy possesses one-tenth as much interest as the plain question whether they are to be permitted to earn their livelihood in the pursuits for which they have been qualified by long and expensive training, or whether they are to be compelled to abandon the anvil and loom and take up, after a probationary period of semi-starvation, plows which they do not know how to handle. The Philadelphian who seeks to impose upon them this cruel necessity is a public enemy, and he should not be trusted for one instant in any public capacity in which he would be able to betray our citizens. We may stand the infliction of an incompetent, or a dishonest, or a rebellious Representative without being very seriously damaged, provided he is faithful on the doctrine of protection, but to send a free-trader to Congress at this juncture would be to perpetrate a blunder worse than a crime, which, in its immediate and ultimate results, would prove immeasurably injurious. When Great Britain makes up her Parliament of the Fenian leaders, when the United States Senate is composed of the aristocracy of England, when we put our city government under the absolute control of the most desperate roughs and corruptionists of New York, we should also send a free-trader to represent the Fourth district in Congress—but not before.

THERE is a possibility, which we hope will prove a certainty, that the Senate will yet reconsider the decision of last week with regard to the income tax. The Senators opposed to the tax who were absent when the vote to continue it was taken, are indignant at the mean trick by which the popular wishes were defeated. Senator Conkling, who was sick in bed when the vote was taken, has announced his intention to call up the subject again, and, unless some of the Senators who professed to be opposed to the tax follow the example of Abbott and Anthony, and change their votes, there will be a majority against the outrage in a full Senate. In view of the refusal of the Senate to abandon the franking privilege, the continuance of the income tax is a direct insult to the nation, and it will be so regarded. It is high time that some of the men in Congress were made to understand that they are the servants and not the masters of the people; and the persistent efforts made in the Senate and House to impose an unnecessary and peculiarly galling burden for the sake of raising a few million dollars of revenue that can readily be dispensed with, combined with the refusal of Congress to curtail its own extravagances, is likely to produce some unpleasant consequences when some of the present members of the Senate and House of Representatives offer themselves for re-election.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

The Dauntless and the Cambria—Their Oceanic Race.

The great ocean race between the American yacht Dauntless and the English yacht Cambria promises to be one of the leading sensations of the season.

After considerable newspaper discussion, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., late owner of the Henrietta, succeeded in arranging a race for his new yacht, the Dauntless, with the Cambria, owned by Mr. Ashbury, a very prominent English yachtsman. The late races between the American yacht Sappho, owned by Mr. Douglas, and the Cambria, in which the stars and stripes were triumphant three times in succession, are matters of history. The Dauntless and the Cambria arrived at Queenstown, Ireland, on the 28th of last month, and their owners have been the guests of the Royal Cork Yacht Club. They arranged to start yesterday, at 2 o'clock, from Daunt Head buoy, about thirteen miles east of the old Head of Kinsale, and a short distance from Queenstown Harbor. In order to give ocean steamers every chance of recognizing them at night, the Dauntless has arranged to burn blue lights at her bow and stern, and fire three blue rockets in quick succession, and the Cambria will do the same, but with red lights. Captain Martin F. Lyons, who sailed the Henrietta in her ocean race, left New York about a month ago to take charge of the Dauntless. It is generally believed that Mr. Ashbury has secured the services of a well-known Liverpool merchant captain, who is well acquainted with the various currents and winds of the Atlantic.

The following is a short sketch of the two yachts:—

The Dauntless was built by John Forsyth, at Mystic, Ct., for Dexter Bradford, of Newport, and named L'Hirondelle, and about three years ago was purchased by James Gordon Bennett, Jr., and rechristened the Dauntless. In the fall of 1868 she was taken to Nyack, and underwent extensive alterations in the yards of Messrs. R. & J. Palmer. Thirteen feet were added to her length, her mainmast was moved five feet forward, and her foremast seven. Her steering apparatus is Jackson's patent, and she has also two patent wrenches for hoisting canvas. Her dimensions are:—Length over all, 127 feet; water line, 117 feet; depth of hold, 10½ feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet; measurement, 268 feet, by New York Yacht Club rules; her mainmast, 90 feet; maintopmast, 60 feet, making 150 feet from deck to truck; foremast, 89 feet; foretop, 42 feet, or 131 feet from deck to truck; main boom, 73 feet, and main gaff, 36½ feet. She spreads about 2889 square feet of canvas, and is manned by a captain, sailing-master, mate, boatswain, two quartermasters, and twelve men before the mast. She will probably carry more men during the race, and the club rules entitle her to carry thirty-seven. The Dauntless is well known as one of the best sea boats in the New York Yacht Club, which was manifested in the cruise of the squadron in 1868.

The Cambria is a keel schooner, built of oak, with teak topsides. Her interior fittings are remarkably rich and beautiful, and in good taste. She has twenty-one tons of ballast smelted and run into her timbers, and has also four tons of lead bolted to her keel. Under sail she spreads a vast area of canvas and works in the wind with the ease and facility of a weather vane. Her best points are being sharp and quick in stays, lying close to the wind, and being fast in light breezes. By the wind—that is, close-hauled—she has gaff-topsails bent to the ordinary spars; but in sailing free she has much longer and ligher and more flexible yards aloft, and the sail of lighter canvas, of course, clubs out a considerable distance. Her bowsprit is a very peculiar spar, and with the jibboom and flying jibboom is all in one stick, and rigs in and out at the option of the sailing-master. She is 248 tons, New York Yacht Club measurement, and 188 tons Royal Thames Yacht Club measurement, and was built by Ratsey, of Cowes, at the Isle of Wight, in 1868. She is a fine type of the deep and narrow English model, and in external appearance bears a resemblance in stiffness and stability to a Cunard steamer. It can hardly be said that the Cambria is as graceful and charming in her pose upon the water as the majority of American schooners, and this is simply because the English are willing to sacrifice anything to secure the full embodiment of their ideas as to speed. Her dimensions are:—Length (from stempost to sternpost), 108 feet; beam, 21 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet; draught of water, 12 feet; mainmast (hounds to deck), 61 feet; foremast, 56 feet 6 inches; main boom, 61 feet; main gaff, 33 feet 9 inches; fore gaff, 25 feet; bowsprit (outboard stem), 35 feet; maintopsail, 35 feet 6 inches; foretopsail, 32 feet 3 inches; maintopsail yard, 32 feet; foretopsail yard, 29 feet.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ COOL AT
COOL JOHN
COOL WANAMAKER'S,
C COOL Nos. 818 and 802
L COOL CHESNUT
O COOL Street.
T COOL
H COOL
I COOL
N COOL
G COOL

☞ THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of tax.
JOHN H. WATT,
7 5 tuthstt Cashier.

☞ HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable Dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box. CALLENDER, THIRD and WALNUT; JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street; TRENWITH, No. 614 CHESNUT Street; YARNELL, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets; BROWN, FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts; and all Druggists. 5 31 tf 4p

☞ OFFICE OF THE SCHOMAKER PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 1103 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, July 1, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the net earnings of the Company, clear of State tax, payable on demand.
7 2 3t H. W. GRAY, Treasurer.

PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CLOTHING.

Blow Gently, Summer Breezes.

People may blow as they please about their
$15 all-wool Suits,
$14 all-wool Suits,
$13 all-wool Suits,
$12 all-wool Suits,
BUT WE CAN SURPASS ANYTHING
IN THAT LINE
YET OFFERED!
HEARKEN! HEARKEN!! HEARKEN!!!
PLAIN FACTS AND NO NONSENSE ABOUT IT.
WE CAN GIVE YOU A REALLY HANDSOME ALL-WOOL
Scotch Cheviot Suit
FOR TEN DOLLARS.

Bring on your suits and beat our TEN DOLLAR ALL-WOOL SCOTCH CHEVIOT SUITS if you can.

If you want to see some really well-dressed people, look out for the men who wear the Ten Dollar Scotch Cheviot Suits from the

GREAT BROWN HALL
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 CHESNUT Street,
CLOTHIER.
LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK.
ALSO, [6 27tf
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING.

LIFE INSURANCE

STATEMENT
OF THE
AMICABLE LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK,
On the 31st day of December, 1869.

Capital Stock	$130,000·00
Cash on hand	961 65
" in Chatham National Bank	3,055·31
" in hands of agents in course of transmission	47,628·98
Bonds and Mortgages	3,000·00
United States Bonds issued to Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company—par value $100,000. Market value	106,000·00
Accrued interest not yet due	87·50
Premium Loans endorsed on the Policies	15,896 93
Office Furniture	3,000 00
Revenue Stamps	60·80
Bills Receivable	724 84
Deferred Premiums, being balance of quarterly and semi annual premiums for the year	23,757·54
	$204,173 55
Amount of losses during the year adjusted but not due	$1,000·00
Amount of all other claims against the Company	6,000·00
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks, estimated	59,063·34
	$66,063·34
Amount of cash premiums received	30,951·47
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, one-third loan of premium endorsed with policies	16,108·93
Interest received from investments	6,242·23
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources, sale of gold	12·16
	$53,314·79
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums	$320·14
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the company	27,927 65
Amount of taxes paid by the Company	2,493 84
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	22,271·40
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share	100·00

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, this ninth day of February, A. D. 1870.
(Signed) A. H. NONES,
Commissioner for Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH HOXIE, President.
E. DWIGHT KENDALL, Vice-President.
J. F. R. HADDEN, Secretary.

F. H. LANE,
Superintendent of Agencies in Eastern Pennsylvania,
OFFICE, 408 WALNUT STREET,
6 29 wfm6t PHILADELPHIA.

GAS FIXTURES.

821 CHERRY STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES, Etc.
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL SALESROOMS
821 CHERRY Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no Store or Salesroom on Chesnut street.
6 11 1m4p CORNELIUS & SONS.

MEDICAL.

DR. VAN DYKE'S TONIC AND PURIFYING BITTERS is everywhere acknowledged to stand unequalled and unrivalled as a Tonic and Purifying Remedy. It is the only remedy in the world that will positively and permanently cure Dyspepsia. It is a pure Tonic, composed of the concentrated juices of certain medicinal herbs, plants and roots. It is prepared with a true knowledge and conception of the requirements of the human system. Sold by all druggists. Sole proprietor,
JAMES M. VAN KYKE, M. D.,
6 25 12mrp No. 1036 RACE Street.

HOTELS.

COLONNADE HOTEL.
FIFTEENTH AND CHESNUT STS.,
ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED is now ready for permanent or transient guests

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, July 1, 1870.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. Lemuel Lyon, the Consul of the United States at Kanagawa, Japan, of the death, on the 30th of April last, at Yokohama, of WILLIAM COLGAN, alias W. F. VINCENT.

The deceased was a native of Philadelphia, where his relatives now reside. 7 5 3t

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tehuantepec Railroad Bill.

Virginia Conservative Caucus.

A Chapter of Crime.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 5.

The Tehuantepec Railway Company.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Mr. Fenton's bill, introduced in the Senate to-day, incorporates Marshall O. Roberts, Moses Taylor, Peter Cooper, John Jacob Astor, Jr., W. M. Evarts, Wilson G. Hunt, Horace Greeley, J. Pierpont Morgan, Moses H. Grinnell, Emile Lasere, Dudley Field, J. G. Barnard, George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel, Paul J. Forbes, John J. Blair, Paul N. Spafford, William Walter Phelps, Thomas C. Durant, Edwards Pierrepont, Frederick A. Conkling, John J. Cisco, John F. Tracy, Samuel Sloan, Abraham S. Hewett, George Bliss, Simon Stevens, Samuel L. M. Barlow, Richard Schell, William R. Travers, Louis von Hoffman, Adolph Gans, Albert G. Thorp, Jr., Henry G. Stebbins, William B. Scott, Alfred W. Craven, Julius W. Adams, Louis E. Hargons, George H. Boker, Horace Fairbanks, John J. Williams, Courtland P. Dixon, Albert W. Markley, J. Don Cameron, and others, under the name of the Tehuantepec Railway and Ship Canal Company, with a capital of $35,000,000, and with power to acquire from the Mexican Government all such franchises and privileges as it may grant in connection with said transit. Except this charter the bill asks no aid from the United States Government.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Mr. Morrill argued that the proposed change in the present system of collecting the revenue at Custom houses would prove a dangerous experiment in various ways, among others in subjecting the Government to losses in the transit of goods across the country by railway smash-ups.

Mr. Chandler had read by the Clerk certain suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to the regulation of appraisements and the inspection of imports, which he proceeded to indorse. He spoke of the difficulty of identity of merchandise in its transportation, in bond, from New York to interior cities, and the liability of the Government to lose in the substitution of inferior goods for those of greater value; for instance, ginghams for silks.

He considered the present system more convenient, and regarded the proposition as equivalent to putting all custom houses on wheels, and carting goods over the country.

Mr. Bayard opposed the amendment for economical reasons, as creating numerous officials in various cities, and because it would vastly increase the opportunities for fraud on the revenue.

FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

Repairs to the English Cable.

LONDON, July 5.—The steamer Robert Lowe sailed yesterday from here with apparatus on board for the repair of the Atlantic cable near Heart's Content, and the French cable between St. Pierre and Duxbury.

This steamer has just been built by the Atlantic Cable Company, and is fitted with the most approved appliances. She will be stationed permanently on the American side in readiness for any contingency.

SPAIN.

The Throne Question.

MADRID, July 5.—The Government authorities to-day officially deny having made any but confidential overtures to the foreign prince. "The name of the prince," the Government adds, "it is not yet proposed to divulge."

Latest Quotations.

LONDON, July 5—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money and account. American securities quiet. U. S. 5-30s, 1862s, 90⅝; 1865s, old, 90⅛; 1867s, 89⅝; 10-40s, 88⅛. Stocks dull. Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 115; Great Western, 27⅛.

LIVERPOOL, July 5—4·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 9⅝d.; middling Orleans, 10d. The sales have been 10,000 bales, including 1000 for export and speculation. Receipts of Wheat for three days 7500 quarters, all American. Turpentine, 28s. 6d.

LONDON, July 5—4·30 P. M.—Tallow dull. Sugar, afloat, quiet.

FROM NEW YORK.

Murder of a Schoolmaster.

ST. JOHNSVILLE, Montgomery county, July 5.—Thomas E. Burdick, a schoolmaster, was shot and killed here to-day by a man named Eacker, with whom he had some law difficulties. Eacker was promptly arrested and lodged in jail. The people came near lynching him.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Arrived, steamships China and Holsatia.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Murder in Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 5.—Early on Monday morning Charles McCarthy was murdered at the west shaft of the Hoosic tunnel. Timothy Lynch was arrested on suspicion. They were both laborers on the tunnel.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Virginia Conservative Caucus.

RICHMOND, Va., July 5.—The Conservative Caucus last night, by nearly a two-thirds vote, determined that it was inexpedient to reapportion the State for Congressional representation at this session of the Legislature. No action was agreed upon with reference to the formation of parties in the State.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$2000 Susq Bds..... 46	100 sh Read R...s5.53·69
$2000 Conn'g R Bds 86	100 do......s5.53·69
$1000 City 6s, New.	200 do....ls.b5 53¾
b5..101	100 do......ls. 53¾
100 sh Leh Nav.b60. 35	200 do...ls.2d.53·69
100 do.......s5. 35	100 do.....b60.53·69
14 sh C & Am R....119¼	100 do.....b30.53·69
100 sh O C& A R..ls 47¼	100 do....s5wn.53·69
35 sh Leh Val....... 57¾	200 do....s5wn.53·69
100 sh Cat Pf....b60. 36¼	100 do....2d&l. 53¾

SECOND BOARD.

$100 City 6s, New.101	$6000 W Jer 7s..... 97
$200 do.........101	$4000 do........ 97
$100 do.........101	20 sh O C & A R.... 47
$100 do.........101	100 do.......... 47¼
$200 do.........101	3 sh Leh Nav....... 34¾
$500 Hunt & B Top 91	15 do.......... 34¾
$1000 W Jersey R 7s. 86¼	87 sh Read R....... 53¾

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between JAMES W. BOYD and SAMUEL R. EVANS, under the firm of BOYD & EVANS, Note Brokers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Any business of the firm will be settled by either partner.

SAMUEL R. EVANS WILL CONTINUE THE business at No. 31 S. THIRD Street.
JAMES W. BOYD will continue the business at No. 18 S. THIRD Street. JAMES W. BOYD
Philadelphia, June 30, 1870. S. R. EVANS. 7 1 3t

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF THE undersigned, under the Firm of THOMPSON, CLARKE & YOUNG, is this day dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
R. N. THOMPSON,
EDWARD S. CLARKE,
JAMES T. YOUNG.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1870. 7 1 6t

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM THE WEST.

The "Fourth" in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—The Fourth was celebrated here by the formal opening of Eden Park. Speeches were made, a military display was made, a public dinner was given on the grounds, and at night there was a grand display of fireworks. Business was generally suspended.

Fatal Shooting.

At Parlor Grove, in Kentucky, a few miles below the city, Tom Daily was shot and killed by an unknown person.

Drowning Case.

An old man at the same place, name unknown, in a skiff, was drawn under the steamer Grosbeck and drowned.

Painful Accident.

Hon. Nathan Lord was accidentally shot in the leg with a small cartridge pistol while standing on Fourth street. He will be disabled about three weeks.

Popular Disturbances.

At Parker's Grove there was a disturbance, and on the way back a man was beaten and thrown overboard.

Base Ball.

The second game of base ball between the Forest City, of Rockford, and the Red Stockings drew an immense audience. The Red Stockings won by 24 to 7.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Contested Election Case.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The House has been engaged all the afternoon with the contested election case of Barnes vs. Adams, from the Eighth Kentucky district. The point of the discussion is whether the election in certain counties in the district should not be declared invalid because ex-Rebels acted as judges of election, which, it is claimed, was in violation of law. The vote will be taken some time this afternoon.

JAPANESE SILKS

STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT.

THE BEST QUALITY GREYS AND BROWNS,
STEEL AND BLACK STRIPE,
BLUE AND WHITE, LILAC AND WHITE,
GREEN AND WHITE DO.,
AND FIGURED GREYS.
Balance of Summer Silks will be offered at such prices as will be satisfactory to purchasers.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Very Rich Silk Figured and Striped Grenadines.

STOCK TO BE CLOSED OUT.

Reduction 50 Cents on the Dollar of Cost of Importation.

LAWNS, ORGANDIES AND PERCALES AT VERY LOW PRICES.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Black Hernanies and Iron Bareges
Closing Out at Reduced Prices.

BLACK IRON BAREGES 25c., reduced from 37c.
ALL-WOOL IRON BAREGES 50c., reduced from 75c.
ALL-WOOL HERNANIES 62½c., reduced from 87½c.
ALL-WOOL HERNANIES 75c., reduced from $1.
SILK AND WOOL HERNANIES 62½c., reduced from 75c.
SILK AND WOOL HERNANIES 75c., reduced from 87½c.
BLACK SILK AND WOOL HERNANIES 80c., reduced from $1.
8-4 SILK AND WOOL HERNANIES $3, reduced from $4.
The better qualities 8-4 and 3-4 reduced in proportion as above.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Three More Lots of the Buff Chinese Grass Cloths
For Ladies' Suits,
JUST RECEIVED, AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.

1200 yards GRASS CLOTHS, 25 cents.
BUFF LINEN LAWNS.
BUFF AND CHOCOLATE LINENS.
STRIPE AND FIGURED PIQUES.
WHITE VELVET CORDS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

28 S. SECOND ST. 28
EDWIN HALL & CO.
Have a full Stock of
PLAIN BUFF AND PINK LAWNS,
LILAC AND GREEN LAWNS,
BLUE AND BLACK LAWNS
ALSO,
Best Quality Percales, Steinbach's Make.
PINK AND BUFF PERCALES.
LILAC AND BLUE PERCALES,
GREEN, ETC.
PERCALE ROBES, CRETONNE ROBES, LAWN ROBES.
Black and White Stripe Percales, Blue and White, Pink and White Percales, for the Fashionable Shirt Waists for Ladies.

Satin Striped Puffed Muslins
FOR GARIBALDIES.
8-4 FRENCH MUSLINS,
6-4 FRENCH NAINSOOKS,
SWISS AND JACONETS,
PLAID SWISS AND NAINSOOKS.
A full line of EMBROIDERIES.
Ladies', Gents' and Children's Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Etc.
A fresh lot of Roman and Fancy Ties just received.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
1tsp PHILADELPHIA.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING AND SUMMER
CLOTHING.
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
ALL KINDS,
ALL STYLES,
ALL SIZES,
BETTER IN MAKE,
BETTER IN CUT,
BETTER IN STYLE,
BETTER IN EVERY WAY,
THAN ANY OTHER STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN
PHILADELPHIA,
AND SOLD AT
GUARANTEED LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER.

Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
NO. 518 MARKET STREET.

WANT OF SLEEP.—Opium or morphine is usually prescribed as a soporific. Both are violent remedies, and react violently; producing nausea, headache and prostration. They are often given when they are not needed; and not unfrequently they increase the irritation of the brain instead of soothing it. Probably in seventy-five cases out of a hundred in which they are administered, PLANTATION BITTERS, given in moderate doses and at proper intervals, would have the desired effect. Persons who find it difficult to compose their minds to sleep after lying down at night, or whose slumbers are disturbed by bad dreams, or are too brief to afford due nourishment, are advised to try the PLANTATION BITTERS as an anodyne; for this comprehensive medicine is not only a tonic and alterative, but a delightful sedative —a "balm of hurt minds," as well as a revivifier of enfeebled frames.

Its use, as a means of producing healthful sleep, involves none of the unpleasant secondary consequences of a resort to the former narcotics. They all, without exception, excite the stomach; while the effect of the Bitters is to tone, and without irritating that sensitive organ.

PRESERVE THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF YOUR CHILDREN by using Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge for the removal of Worms, the restoration of the appetite, debility of the stomach and digestive organs, and in all cases where a general tonic is needed. This old-established remedy will be found safe and sure in its action, pleasant to the taste, and a most useful auxiliary in maintaining the general health. Sold everywhere.

Small size, 37 cents; double size, 50 cents per bottle.

A HINT TO THOSE PURCHASERS OF CLOTHING WHO DESIRE TO SAVE TWO DOLLARS.—There are some houses that are making a great noise about offering Cheviot Suits for Twelve Dollars, and think they are offering very cheap at that. We are selling the very same goods, the only difference being that ours are much better cut and trimmed, made for Ten Dollars. We invite the public to examine and satisfy themselves of this fact.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street.

DR. H. SLADE, the well-known Clairvoyant, of Kalamazoo, Michigan, has taken rooms at No. 1225 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, for the purpose of treating the sick. His remedies are magnetically prepared by himself, and may be taken by the most delicate under all circumstances. Diagnosis given without asking any questions. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is the only thing that mothers can rely upon for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and comfort to mother and child. During the process of teething, its value is incalculable. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain, thereby giving rest to the child and comfort to the mother.

A PARAGRAPH FOR THE DRESSING-ROOM.—Gentlemen who are trying to revive the tinge of other days in their grizzled hair with muddy and glutinous preparations, are hereby informed that PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, will accomplish the object more effectually than any of these, and is transparent and without sediment.

Cut this paragraph out and lay it on your toilet as a reminder.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 28 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

SEA MOSS FARINE, from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, Ten dollars cash. alance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

NEW STYLE PICTURE.—The German Chromos made by A. K. P. Trask, No. 40 N. Eighth street. They must be seen to be admired.

MARRIED.

RIGHTER—WHITTINGTON.—June 14, at the Parsonage of Trinity M. E. Church, Chester, Pa., by the Rev. George W. F. Graff, Mr. LEWIS G. RIGHTER to Miss MARGARETTA WHITTINGTON, both of Chester.

SCHIVELY—CROWLEY.—June 27, 1870, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Thomas B. Bott, GEORGE P. SCHIVELY, Jr., to MARY J. CROWLEY, all of this city.

DIED.

BLACKHURST.—On the 4th instant, HENRY BLACKHURST, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 151 Master street, on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Interment at Glenwood Cemetery.

CULLEN.—On the 4th instant, CATHARINE, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Cullen, aged 3 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1543 Germantown avenue, to-morrow (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at New Cathedral Cemetery.

DUNLAP.—On the 3d instant, Mrs. MARY DUNLAP, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, A. H. Dunlap, No. 548 Chatham street, below Green, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

GRIFFITHS.—On the 4th instant, ELLEN F., wife of J. S. Griffiths, and daughter of the late Thomas Waddill, of Fayetteville, N. C.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. (New York city, Wilmington, N. C., and Richmond, Va., papers please copy.)

GROSS.—Suddenly, on the morning of July 3, EMMA S. GROSS, daughter of Henry S. Gross, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1717 Master street, on Wednesday afternoon, July 6, at 2 o'clock.

HAINES.—On the afternoon of July 3, FREEMAN HAINES, infant son of Benjamin H. and Sarah J. Haines.

KEILY.—On the morning of July 4, ANNIE, daughter of MICHAEL B. and KATE KEILY, in the 6th year of her age.

Burial this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in St. Mary's Cemetery.

MORRIS.—On the 4th instant, PASCHAL MORRIS, Jr.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

YOUNG.—On the 4th instant, WILLIAM J. YOUNG, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Scots' Thistle Society, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 816 Lombard street, on Thursday afternoon, the 7th instant, at 4 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Union Ground, Sixth and Federal streets.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ATLANTIC CITY.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.

Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board

Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Terms, $20 per week.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address.

BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors,
No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.
5 26 thstulm 6 26 dlm 7 26 thstulm

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the season. Besides the advantage of location this house enjoys, and the fine bathing contiguous to it, a railroad has been constructed since last season to convey guests from the hotel to the beach. The house has been overhauled and refitted throughout, and no pains will be spared to make it, in every particular,
A FIRST-CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.
6 11 2m J. FREAS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., having changed hands, and been refitted and newly furnished throughout, is now open for the reception of guests.
Terms, $15 and $16 per week.
6 11 lm B. COFFIN, Proprietor.

AMERICAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY (near the Depot.) The bar will be furnished with the choicest Liquors and Cigars, and the table with all the delicacies of the season. Visitors are invited to call and see for themselves. Branch of Rivell's Oyster Bay, Philadelphia.
6 11 lm JACOB RIVELL, THOMAS GREENWELL, } Proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., situated but a few rods from the Beach, is open for the season. The hotel since last season has been thoroughly refitted and renovated and many modern improvements added.
Fine Stabling for Horses on the premises.
Rates of Board greatly reduced since last season.
6 11 lm GEORGE W. HINCKLE, Proprietor.

LIGHTHOUSE COTTAGE,
Located between United States Hotel and the beach,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
BOARD REDUCED.
Open from June 1 to October 1.
6 1 2m JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.

OCEAN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., now and handsomely furnished throughout and situated very near the beach, is open for the season. The table will be supplied with the best the market affords, and the house will be found first-class in every respect. Fine stabling for horses. No bar.
G. W. HINCKLE & CO., Proprietors.
6 11 lm E. F. BLAIR, Superintendent.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER OF PACIFIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. This new and delightfully located Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It is neatly furnished throughout, and will be found one of the pleasantest stopping places on the Island.
6 11 lm H. BLOOD, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY.—NOW open. A first-class Family Boarding House, MICHIGAN Avenue, near the Beach. NO BAR. Terms to suit all. Apply to J. B. DOYLE, Proprietor, or E. F. PARROTT, No. 35 N. EIGHTH Street, corner of Filbert. 7 1 1m

HEWITT HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. —This favorite house has been removed two squares nearer the ocean, and is now on PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, next to the Presbyterian church. It is now open for the season.
6 11 stuth2m A. T. HUTCHINSON, Proprietress.

THE OLD INLET HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the reception of guests. This is one of the most pleasantly located houses on the Beach, and the Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., will be found of the most superior character.
6 11 lm JOHN METZ, Proprietor.

DENNIS COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (MICHIGAN AVENUE). Enlarged to double its former capacity, is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH H. BORTON,
6 11 lm Proprietor.

NEPTUNE COTTAGE (LATE MANN'S COTTAGE), PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, first house below the Mansion House, Atlantic City, is NOW OPEN to receive Guests. All old friends heartily welcome, and new ones also.
6 11 2m MRS. JOHN SMICK, Proprietress.

MACY HOUSE, MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, Atlantic City, is open the entire year. Situated near the best bathing. Has large airy rooms, with spring beds. Terms $15 per week.
6 25 6w GEORGE H. MACY, Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., opposite the Surf House, IS NOW OPEN.
Terms to suit the times.
6 11 lm EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

THESCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 11 lm ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVEnue, nearly opposite the Chester County House, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open. Accommodations and Bathing not surpassed anywhere on the island. NO BAR. 6 11 lm

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
is now open for the reception of visitors.
MRS. M. QUIGLEY,
6 11 lm Proprietress.

THE SEASIDE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests, one square from railroad to the beach.
6 11 1m EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

COTTAGE RETREAT ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
Terms moderate. MRS. McCLEES,
6 11 stuth 2m Proprietress.

PENN MANSION (FORMERLY ODD FELLOWS' Retreat), ATLANTIC CITY, is now in the hands of its former proprietor, and is open for the season.
6 11 2meod WM. M. CARTER, Proprietor.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
J. KEIM,
6 11 lm Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is NOW OPEN for the reception of guests.
6 11 6w LAWLOR & TRILLY, Proprietors.

TOMPKINS & SON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—French confectionery, ice cream, and fine cakes, wholesale and retail, ATLANTIC Street, opposite United States Hotel. 6 11 lm

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., delightfully located on NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, is NOW OPEN. ELIAS CLEAVER,
6 11 lm Proprietor.

WEST PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC AVENUE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
6 11 lm JAMES M. URIAN, Proprietor.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 25, for the reception of visitors. T. F. WATSON, R. H. WATSON (late of Evard House). 6 11 lm

SANK HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the season.
Terms $12 per week or $2 per day.
6 11 lm LEWIS REPP, Proprietor.

REED HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, NEXT door to United States Hotel. Terms $12 to $15 per week. CHARLES SOUDER, M. D.,
6 11 lm Proprietor.

THE BYE HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests. For rooms, apply to Mrs. BEVINE, No. 1323 SPRUCE Street, Phila., or at the Bye House. 6 11 lm

MAGNOLIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, now open. For particulars apply Nos. 1429 and 1431 CHESNUT Street.
6 11 lm M. B. FIELD.

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open. Railroad from the house to the beach. ELISHA ROBERTS,
6 11 3m Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the season.
6 11 lm R. B. LEEDS, Proprietor.

STAR HOTEL, OPPOSITE THE U.S. HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the season
6 11 lm MRS. CULLION, Proprietress.

MONROE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC Avenue, first block above United States Hotel. Terms moderate.
6 11 lm WILLIAM MONROE, Proprietor

THE CLARENDON HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, is NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
JOSEPH JONES, Proprietor.
S. B. MORSE, Superintendent. 6 11 lm

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE MAY.

STOCKTON HOTEL,

CAPE MAY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

Music under the direction of Professor CHARLES B. DODWORTH.
Terms, $4·50 per day, or $28 per week.

CHARLES DUFFY, Proprietor,
6 28tJ15 Formerly of the Continental Hotel, Phila.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN.
Plans of rooms may be seen and arrangements made for families or individuals by calling at the Girard House, Philadelphia.
It is intended that
THE COLUMBIA HOUSE
shall sustain its
HIGH CHARACTER
for quietness and good order, and continue to be so conducted as to retain its large
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY PATRONAGE.
For good bathing, easy access to beach for children, central location, and yet for retirement, we claim advantages for
THE COLUMBIA
superior to those possessed by any other hotel upon the island. GEORGE J. BOLTON,
[6 16 tf] Proprietor.
Also, proprietor of Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa.

McMAKIN'S ATLANITC HOTEL CAPE MAY. Rebuilt since the late fire and ready for guest Open during the year. Is directly on the sea shore, with the best bathing beach of the Cape.
Terms, for the summer, $3·50 per day and $21 per week Coach from depot free. No Bar
5 24 tuths3m JOHN McMAKIN, Proprietor.

THE PHILADELPHIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
IS NOW OPEN.
The house been greatly enlarged and improved, and offers superior inducements to those seeking a quiet and pleasant home by the sea-side at a moderate price.
Address, E. GRIFFITHS, No. 1004 CHESNUT Street, or Cape May 6 16 2m

UNITED STATES HOTEL, FORMERLY Sherman House, Cape Island. The undersigned respectfully informs the public that he has taken the above hotel, and will keep a plain, comfortable house, a good table, and the best wines and liquors that he can procure. Price of board, $17.50 per week. The house is now open for visitors.
6 27 1m JERE McKIBBIN, Agt.

OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—THE BEST table on Cape Island. Numerous home-like comforts, location within fifty yards of the best bathing on the beach, are the principal advantages possessed by this first-class family hotel. No bar on the premises. LYCETTE & SAWYER,
6 30 1m* Proprietors.

CAPE ISLAND.—WILLIAM MASON HAS consolidated the Continental with the favorite MERCHANTS' HOTEL, joining both houses together, and extending the portico the whole length of the building. The hotel has been renovated throughout, and the Sleeping Apartments supplied with fine Spring Mattresses. Now open. Terms reasonable. 6 16 1m

BRYANT HOUSE, DECATUR STREET, near the Beach, Cape May, N. J., is NOW OPEN for the season. House entirely new; newly furnished throughout, and has a full Ocean view. Accommodations for 100 guests. NO BAR. J. L. BRYANT,
6 18 1m Proprietor.

TREMONT HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J.—This House is now open for the reception of guests. Rooms can be engaged at No. 1903 MOUNT VERNON Street, until July 1.
6 16 2m MRS. E. PARKINSON JONES.

FRIENDS' COTTAGE, CAPE MAY CITY, N. J., FRONT Street, south of Congress Hall Lawn, and near the Ocean, is now open for the reception of guests. [6 16 1m] A. P. COOK, Proprietor.

CRESSE COTTAGE, No. 31 FRANKLIN ST., Cape May, N. J. MRS. BAYLISS, Proprietress

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE LAGER BEER BREWERY, on FIFTH Street. This property is situated between Adams and Monroe streets, Wilmington, Delaware. The building is large and was erected for a brewery. The vaults are cut out of the solid rock. There is a good steam engine, with boilers; also tanks, vats, mills, etc. The lot is 173 feet on Monroe street, and 130 feet on Fifth. There is a garden 60 feet by 130 feet. This is a most desirable property. An excellent trade can be done in Wilmington and through Delaware and Maryland. The purchaser can have his own time for payment. Very little cash is required. An enterprising, skilful brewer can make a fortune in a short time. The brewery is supplied by the City Water Works with water from the Brandywine. This water is celebrated for its excellent qualities in the manufacture of ale and lager beer. There are at least forty beer saloons in the city of Wilmington. There is direct communication by railroad with Philadelphia, Baltimore, Reading, Lancaster, Kennett Square, West Chester, and with all the towns on the Peninsula, and by steamboat as well as rail with Philadelphia and New York. Wilmington possesses peculiar facilities for manufactures of all kinds, and this brewery offers a rare chance for a man with a small capital.

Apply to A. H. GRIMSHAW, Real Estate Agent, Nos. 2 and 4 West THIRD Street, Wilmington, Del.; or to M. THOMAS & SONS, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. 7 5 10t

FOR SALE — GOOD-WILL, STOCK, AND fixtures of the liquor and grocery store No. 1336 PEARL Street. 7 5 3t

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY.

On and after THURSDAY, June 30, the steamer ARROWSMITH will leave ARCH STREET WHARF for CAPE MAY on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 9 A. M.

Returning, will leave CAPE MAY on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 8 A. M., stopping each way at Chester and New Castle.

Fare, $2·25, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·50, " " "
Children, $1·25, " " "

Horses, carriages, and freight taken at reasonable rates.

The ARROWSMITH is a fine, commodious steamer, and is fitted with every requisite for the safety and comfort of passengers.

GEO. H. HUDDELL,
C. TAGGART,
6 29 10t mwftf No. 52 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

THURSDAY EXCURSIONS.—The splendid steamboat
JOHN A. WARNER
will make the second Thursday Excursion of the season to Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol,
LEAVING CHESNUT STREET WHARF
at 9½ o'clock A. M.
Returning, leaves Bristol at 11½ A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. A Band of Music will be in attendance. Fare for the Excursion, 30 cents. 7 5 2t*

DAILY FIRST-CLASS EXCURSIONS to those cool, delightful, and shady GARDENS at GLOUCESTER POINT. Always a breeze blowing. Take or send the family. Steamers with every accommodation. (Ice water, etc.) Leave SOUTH Street every few minutes. 6 30 1m 4p

WINES.

URBANA WINE COMPANY'S

Imperial Champagne,

RICH, FRUITY, AND FRAGRANT,

Made after the French method, and superior to any other American Wine, for sale by

JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
5 21 stuth3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THE SUMMER.

To prevent Sunburn, Freckles, and to make the skin white and beautiful, use

Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine.

It is a sure remedy for mosquito bites, and is the best of all Toilet Soaps. Sold by Druggists generally.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
6 30 thstu15trp No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

THIRD EDITION

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

Hohenzollern the Happy Man

Spanish Throne Question Settled.

The Senate and Naturalization.

The Word "White" Retained.

Africans Made an Exception.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New York Collectorship.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Senators from New York, Messrs. Fenton and Conkling, have been earnest in their efforts to obtain votes for and against the nomination of Murphy as Collector of New York city. Senators generally are non-committal on the subject, preferring not to say how they will vote until the time for decision arrives. They wait to hear all that can be said on Mr. Murphy's behalf, or hear all the charges that can be made against him, before they decide. Strict party men, it is thought, will sustain the nomination, as to oppose it would seem to be like fighting the President. It is not possible to say, however, what the result will be.

Affray with the Indians.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is in receipt of a letter from the Indian Agent at Sante, stating that recently one Cook, a white overseer on an excavation, deliberately shot an Indian through the head because the latter did not throw the dirt far enough.

Three other Indians in the same pit, seeing Cook reloading his gun, wrenched it from him and struck him over the head, killing him instantly. The Indians were arrested.

Naval Order.

Lieutenant Commander Keyser has been detached from the receiving ship Vandalia, and ordered to the receiving ship Vermont.

The President.

The President will return to Washington early to-morrow morning.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from Second Edition.

When told that his theory would overrun the country with a bigoted and degraded race, his answer was, no matter as to consequences or the political effect this theory of mine must be fully indicated. Mr. Williams further argued that the efforts of capital to import cheap labor from abroad should be closely watched, for cheap labor meant not the home of the laborer and its comforts, but the hovel and its miseries. Referring to the immediate effects of Mr. Sumner's amendment, he said that eighty thousand Chinamen on the Pacific coast could at once make themselves voters, and that one hundred millions of Chinese could cross the Pacific and dwell in this country without being missed at home. He predicted that the passage of the bill would unite the laborers of the country, white and black, in a common effort to crush out a party that had invited this competition from China to oppress them, and that not enough Republicans would be left in the next Congress to tell the story of the party destruction.

Mr. Schurz, of Missouri, said the Chinese question was one that appealed to many interests, and regretted that the excitement it had occasioned in certain quarters had found its way into the Senate. The Senator from Oregon (Mr. Williams) had drawn the picture of one hundred million Chinamen suddenly sweeping from their native homes across the Pacific and fairly submerging this country. What were the facts? Chinese immigration across the Pacific fairly commenced in 1848, and the yearly average to 1868 was not quite six thousand. Last year the number of Chinamen arriving on the Pacific coast was twelve thousand. Upon a liberal estimate of twenty thousand a year, allowing for deaths and the return of Chinese to their native land in was fair to presume that to bring a million Chinamen to this country would take seventy-five years. Therefore there was no immediate danger of the threatened Chinese deluge. He was in favor of the bill of the Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) to prohibit Chinese coolie contracts, which would also prevent the introduction of coolies to be held here in a species of slavery. The character of Chinese immigration being thus far changed, the Chinaman transplanting himself permanently would gradually identify himself with and accommodate himself to the requirements of our civilization, and the number of immigrants would be reduced. Could we, then, exclude him from our party and political system? It might be remembered that the children of the Chinese born on the soil of this republic will be American citizens *ipso facto*, therefore, such of the Chinese who come here to remain and identify themselves with us, must be included in our naturalization system. As to the coolie trade, scarcely any prohibitory legislation could prove too stringent; but that class were among us and had found their way into the heart of Massachusetts. The question was now what to do with them. He would suggest to the Senator from Massachusetts whether it would not be better to educate than to persecute them. He believed that as the Chinaman was weaned from the customs of his own home, he would gradually acquire the wants of our civilization, and if he could get higher wages he would seek for them to supply those wants. Interspersed with our population, the Chinese would not long remain the cheap producers and small consumers they now are. On the contrary, they would carry home with them these new wants and propagate them, thus creating in Asia new markets for the products of our civilization. While strongly opposed to coolie immigration, he (Mr. Schurz) did not see how, in point of principle, we could throw any obstacle in the way of those Chinese who voluntarily came to reside among us. American civilization would eventually entirely absorb them.

After further discussion by Messrs. Carpenter, Sumner, and Conkling, at five o'clock the Senate took a recess until evening.

LAST EVENING'S SESSION.

At half-past 7 o'clock the Senate proceeded with the bill, and after remarks by Messrs. Fowler and Sumner the vote by which Mr. Sumner's amendment striking out the word "white" from the naturalization laws was adopted was reconsidered—yeas, 27; nays, 14.

Mr. Sumner's amendment was then rejected—yeas, 14; nays, 30.

PROCEEDINGS THIS MORNING.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Mr. Ramsey called up the bill granting land to the State of Minnesota to aid in the improvement of the harbor of Duluth, Lake Superior. Passed.

Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committee, reported back the Funding bill, and moved that the Senate disagree to the House amendments, and agree to a committee of conference. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Sherman also reported, without amendment, the House bill to declare the construction of section 55 of the National Currency act approved June 18, 1864, the object of the bill being to clear up an ambiguity of law.

Mr. Fenton introduced a bill to incorporate the Tehauntepec Railway and Ship Canal Company. Referred.

Mr. Davis, rising to a question of privilege, complained to the Senate that no response had ever been made by the Secretary of the Treasury to a resolution of the Senate calling upon him for information relating to the claim of Colonel George Fisher, deceased.

He explained the case and moved a resolution reciting the failure of the Secretary to furnish the Committee on Indian Affairs with the desired information, and proposing that he be censured by the Senate.

Messrs. Edmunds, Trumbull, and Conkling defended the Secretary of the Treasury from any intentional disregard of his duties, and explained that the delay complained of was probably owing to the remissness of a subordinate in the Treasury Department.

Mr. Davis then withdrew his resolution, remarking that his object was simply to call attention to the case.

At 12·15 the Tax bill was proceeded with, the question being upon Mr. Trumbull's amendment authorizing the transportation of goods, in bond, from the port of entry to the port of delivery of a city of not less than 150,000 inhabitants.

By general consent Messrs. Chandler and Morrill (Vt.), who are especially hostile to the amendment, were given half an hour each to address the Senate upon it.

House.

The conference report on the bill granting the right of way over the public lands in California to ditch and canal owners was agreed to.

Mr. Washburn, of Wisconsin, from the Select Committee on Postal Telegraph, made a report in favor of the proposed Government system and made a speech in its advocacy, and moved that it be printed in order that it may be taken up for consideration next December. So ordered.

Mr. Palmer presented a minority report, accompanied by a bill, to establish a postal telegraph system and to incorporate the Postal Telegraph Company.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, a resolution to print ten thousand extra copies of the reports and accompanying documents was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Washburn, in submitting his report, stated that he hoped to obtain action on the question early in December.

The report was lengthy and had appended to it the speeches before the committee of Mr. Orton, President of Western Union, and Mr. Hubbard. He hoped that members would take time during the vacancy to read the report and speeches, and he proposed to act understandingly on the assembling of Congress in December. If they would do so, they would find that this country is far behind the countries of Europe in furnishing to the people a cheap, swift, reliable and comprehensive system of telegraphy; that in those countries, as well as in the far-off countries of Australia and New Zealand, the telegraph is operated in connection with the postal service with entire success. In England the Government, always slow and conservative, assumed the control of the lines by purchase on the 5th of February last, and reduced the tariff to a uniform rate of one shilling (twenty-five cents) for twenty words, exclusive of address, throughout the United Kingdom.

The result has been that the number of despatches has increased from week to week, or from 127,000 per week in February to 191,443 for the week ending June 4, and 200,294 for the week ending June 18. Mr. Scudamore, the Secretary of the British Post Office, writes that the success of the scheme is fully assured; that in Ireland, under a uniform tariff of one shilling, they were receiving 33 per cent. more money than the Continental Telegraph Company before received at three shillings and four shillings, and assurance is given that the British public will soon be favored with a uniform tariff of sixpence throughout the kingdom. In France, the telegraph under the Government management is brought within the reach of all. For ten cents a despatch of twenty words may be sent from a place in any department to any other place in the same department, and for twenty cents from one extreme of the empire to the other, a distance of over six hundred miles, and at these rates the system is not only self-sustaining but a source of over one million francs of revenue to the Government, exclusive of a vast amount of Government despatches transmitted free.

In Switzerland and Belgium at an internal rate of 10c. the system is perfect and self-sustaining. To comprehend the vast strides other nations are making you have but to reflect that it was but the other day that a submarine cable was opened connecting England with Bombay, and thence by land lines with Calcutta and Rangoon, in the Burman empire, also with Madras and the Point du Galle, at the southern extremity of the Island of Ceylon.

Contracts are already made, and twelve months will see a cable laid from Rangoon, from Singapore, and thence to Hong Kong and Shanghae, also from Singapore to Batavia in the island of Java; thence to Australia, traversing that country its entire length to Melbourne; thence crossing by submarine cable to Tasmania, crossing that country to Hobart Town; and thence by another submarine cable of 1200 miles in length to New Zealand, connecting both in Australia and New Zealand with a comprehensive system of postal telegraphs.

But this is not all. Another line, starting at Vienna, passing down the Danube to Peterwaradin, striking across the country through Turkey to Constantinople, crossing the Bosphorus, traversing Asia Minor, down the valley of the Euphrates to the mouth of that sacred river, passing on its way the ancient city of Bagdad, the ruins of Babylon, and the site of the Garden of Eden, then by submarine cable in the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Ormus to the mouth of the Indus, where it connects with the telegraph system of India; and still another line has been recently opened to facilitate correspondence with British India. After reaching Odessa it continues its course through the Crimea and the Caucasus across the Black Sea, thence via Tiflis and Tabris to Teheran in Persia, from whence it will soon connect with land lines of India.

Russia has extended her lines entirely across Siberia, and to-day her capital is in daily communication with the mouth of the Amoor in the sea of Ochkotsk and Poysat, in the sea of Japan, whence a cable will soon be laid with Hakodadi in Japan.

While so much is being done the world over for the transmission of swift and cheap intelligence, may I not ask the careful and candid consideration of the House to the report and bill that I have just submitted.

A conference report on the bill for paving Pennsylvania avenue, was made and agreed to.

The House then took up the Kentucky contested election case of Barnes against Adams, the resolutions reported being that Adams, the sitting member, is entitled to the seat, and that Barnes, the contestant, is entitled to be paid his expenses in the contest.

FROM EUROPE.

SPAIN.

Prince Hohenzollern and the Throne.

MADRID, July 5.—It is announced to-day that the Prince of Hohenzollern has accepted the offer of the Spanish throne. The Council will immediately take the matter under discussion. It is tolerably certain this candidature will be proclaimed without the sanction of the Cortes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Loss of an Indiaman.

LONDON, July 5.—Advices received to-day from Aden report that the ship John Dryden was recently found ashore and abandoned near that place. Her cargo, composed of cotton from India, was not injured.

The Autumn Races.

LONDON, July 5.—The *Times*, in its city article this morning, anticipates no difficulties attending the close of speculative accounts for the autumn recess.

Honors to M. Lesseps.

The Duke of Sutherland yesterday gave a banquet in honor of M. Lesseps, and among the guests present were the Dukes of Cambridge and Argyle, Right Hons. William E. Gladstone and Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Dufferin and others.

ROME.

Proceedings of the Council.

ROME, July 5.—The discussion of the fourth chapter relative to the supremacy of the Pope was ended in the Œcumenical Council yesterday, many of the orators inscribed to speak on the subject having withdrawn. It is reported there will be a public meeting on Sunday, the 17th inst.

FROM CUBA.

Movements of Insurgents Near Puerto Principe—The Upton.

HAVANA, July 4.—The rebel leader Bembeta entered the Puerto Principe jurisdiction again on the 27th ult. The loyal guerillas started in pursuit, and led to his camp by a rebel prisoner, a sharp fight ensued lasting an hour and a half. Bembetta, after reforming his line three times, was finally routed. Sixteen Spaniards and forty-six Cubans were killed. Bembeta's force numbered six hundred.

The commanding officer in the Holguin district reports that he has captured the seven remaining men of the second George B. Upton expedition, and that they are now in jail at Holguin. He also states that the rebel Colonel Lous, who commanded the filibusters, was killed by a corporal and two soldiers, after a desperate resistance, during which the corporal was badly wounded.

Owing to the heavy arrivals of corn at Havana, the market is flooded and prices have declined. Freights to the United States are buoyant—per box of sugar, $1.25.

FROM THE STATE.

Fire at Oil City.

OIL CITY, July 5.—A fire at midnight on the 4th destroyed a row of seven frame buildings on the west side of the creek, being all on that side of the main street, between the iron bridge and Governor Johnson's well. The loss is between $25,000 and $30,000, with little or no insurance. The daily Oil City *Times*, located there, loses from $5000 to $7000; no insurance.

FROM NEW YORK.

Terrible Stabbing Affair.

NEW YORK, July 5.—A frenzied German butcher, name unknown, while pursuing some one with whom he had had a difficulty at Union Hill, New Jersey, yesterday, came suddenly upon Michael Reynolds, of New York, and plunged a knife into Michael's bowels, killing him instantly.

Fire at Oswego.

OSWEGO, July 5.—The Union Elevator, owned by F. E. Carrington and Rundell and D. G. Fort, was destroyed by fire last night. The elevator contained about 40,000 bushels of grain, mostly of choice white Canada wheat. The total loss is about $127,000. The building was valued at $70,000; insured for $42,000. The grain was valued at $57,000; fully insured.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Cotton dull and lower; middling upland, 20c. Flour—Sales 5000 barrels. State, $4·90@6·20; Ohio, $5·60@6·60; Western, $4·90@6·50; Southern dull and declining at $5·90@9·75. Wheat dull and nominally declined 1@2c. Corn firmer; sales 35,000 bushels new mixed Western at $1@1·05. Oats firmer; sales 28,000 bushels State at 65@70c.; and Western at 62@64c. Beef steady. Pork active; new mess, $29·35@29·50; prime, $22@23·25. Lard dull; steam, 14½@16½c.; kettle, 16½@16¾c. Whisky nominal at 99c.@$1.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Fourth in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, July 5.—The Fourth was celebrated here by a military parade, public exercises in the churches, an oration by E. C. Ames, Esq., a regatta in Seekonk, and a torchlight parade of the fireman. The last was broken off by a fire in a long wooden tenement house in Langley street, known as Boston block. The upper story was neerly destroyed.

Seventy families left without shelter encamped over night in a field.

In the regatta the first race was between the Harvard's crew and the crew of the Narragansett Club. The latter made three miles in 20 minutes 8 seconds, beating the Harvard 35 seconds.

The Fourth was celebrated with spirit in Newport, Pawtucket, Bristol, Warren, and other towns in the State.

The Fourth in Maine.

PORTLAND, July 5.—Among the principal features of the celebration in this city yesterday was the dedication of the Selage Water Works for supplying an abundance of pure water.

Governor Chamberlain reviewed the military.

The firemen were out in force and aquatic sports, with fireworks in the evening, made an enjoyable day throughout. The Fourth was generally observed with the usual demonstrations in Maine.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, July 5.—Cotton dull and nominal at 19½c. Flour dull and weak. Wheat more steady; Maryland, $1·50@1·80; Pennsylvania, $1·40@1·45; Western, $1·30@1·35. Corn scarce and in demand for prime; white, $1·20; yellow, $1·10. Oats quiet at 60@65c. Mess pork quiet at $31. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17c.; clear do., 17½c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 22@23½c. Lard quiet at 16¾@17c. Whisky dull at $1@1·01.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York House the following.—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Pacific Mail Steam...	42½
Con. Stock..........	100	Western Union Tele	34¾
do. scrip......	95¾	Toledo & Wabash R.	54⅛
N. Y. & Erie Rail. .	23⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	67
Ph. and Rea. R......	107⅛	Mil. & St. Paul R.pref.	81½
Mich. South. & NI.R	101½	Adams Express ex-d	68½
Cle. and Pitt. R......	109¾	Wells, Fargo & Co....	15¾
Chi. and N. W. com..	83⅞	United States........	46
Chi. and N. W. pref..	89½	Tennessee 6s new...	65¼
Chi. and R. I. R......	118	Gold...	111½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	95½	Market steady.	

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS ON THE LINE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MAY 20, 1870.
MANSION HOUSE, MT. CARBON,
Mr . Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE,
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co
WHITE HOUSE,
F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
ANDALUSIA HALL,
Henry We ver, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HALL,
G. D. Dav Reading P. O., Berks county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Br iah, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
L. M. Koon Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
Wm. Lerch, . Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery co.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery c
DOUTY HOUSE,
George S. Burr, Shamokin, Northumberland county.
Excursion Tickets will be sold at Philadelphia to and from above points at reduced rates, good for same day issued, and on Saturdays good until the following Monday. 5 25 2m5

ATLANTIC HOUSE,

Newport, Rhode Island.

BOARD REDUCED.

This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at $3·50 per day for transient boarders.

Families may make special arrangements by the week or season.

WM. W. HAZARD,
4 11 mf4p PROPRIETOR.

BENTZ HOUSE,

Nos. 17 and 19 EAST MAIN STREET,
CARLISLE, PENNA.

The attention of the travelling community, and persons seeking a quiet summer resort, are called to this first-class Hotel, new and handsomely furnished throughout, with all the modern conveniences.
Terms for summer boarders $6 to $10 per week.
6 1 2m GEORGE Z. BENTZ, Proprietor.

KITTATINNY HOUSE,

DELAWARE WATER GAP.

This delightful summer resort is now open, and much improved. Trains leave Kensington 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. Arrive at the Gap in less than five hours.
6 25 stuth1m* WM. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.

LAKE GEORGE—LAKE HOUSE, CALDwell, N. Y.—Best of accommodations for families and gentlemen.
Board per day, $3·50; from June 1 to July 1, $14 per week; for the season, $14 to $17·50, according to room; for the months of July and August, $17·50; August, $21.
Open from June 1 to October 20. Address
6 6 2m H. J. ROCKWELL.

CHITTENANGO.
WHITE SULPHER SPRINGS,
Madison county, N. Y.
First-class Hotel, with every requisite.
Drawing-room and sleeping-cars from New York city, via Hudson River Railroad at 8 A. M. and 6 P. M., without change. Send for circular. 6 6 2m

BEESLEY'S POINT HOTEL, CAPE MAY CO., N. J., is now open for the reception of visitors.
W. D. WOOD,
6 30 1m* Proprietor.

FURNITURE, ETC.

Furniture, Cheap Furniture,
at the lowest possible cash prices.

Walnut Book Shelves..............	$1.00
Marble-top Walnut Tables..............	6.75
Walnut Arm Hair Cloth Chairs..............	3.75
Hanging Hat Racks..............	5.00
Standing Hat Racks..............	17.00
Lounges, in reps or terry..............	6.50
Bed Lounges, in reps or terry..............	15.00
Cots, 3 feet wide..............	3.00
Cottage Bedsteads..............	3.75@4.25
Mattress, 3 feet wide..............	3.75

Also a great variety of Desks, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, etc., etc.
A great variety of goods suitable for churches, academies, schools, offices and residences.

GOULD & CO.,
N. E. cor. NINTH and MARKET Streets.
7 1ttuthst Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.

CITY RAILROAD CARS.

Never full, pack 'em in;
Move up, fat men; squeeze in, thin;
Trunks, valises, boxes, bundles,
Fill up gaps as on she tumbles.
Market-baskets without number,
Owners easy, nod in slumber;
Thirty seated, forty standing.
A dozen or more on either landing.
Old man lifts his signal finger,
Car slacks up, but not a linger,
He's jerked aboard by sleeve or shoulder,
Shoved inside to sweat and smoulder;
Toes are trod on, hats are smashed,
Dresses soiled, hoop-skirts crashed.
Thieves are busy, bent on plunder;
Still we rattle on like thunder.
Packed together unwashed bodies,
Bathed in fumes of whisky-toddies,
Tobacco, garlic, cheese, and lager bier
Perfume the heated atmosphere;
Old boots, pipes, leather, and tan,
And, if in luck, a "soap-fat" man.
Aren't we jolly? What a blessing!
A horse-car hash, with such a dressing!

—*Appleton's Journal.*

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The Louisville and Portland Canal cost about $5,000,000. The United States owns all the stock save three shares. The canal ceased many years ago to pay interest upon its cost. The managers, therefore, proposed to enlarge it and improve it, with the hope of increasing its business, and Congress was induced to vote the entire earnings of the canal to reimburse the cost of the enlargement. A debt of $1,600,000 was incurred by those engaged in the work; but the business of the canal continued to decrease, until its annual earnings are not more than equal to the cost of repairs and management. It will require $1,200,000 to complete the work, of which $1,000,000 has already been handed over by the Secretary of War for that purpose. The cities of Cincinnati and Louisville are clamoring to have the Government complete the enlargement, and, of course, pay the outstanding debt of $1,600,000, with several years' accumulated interest. We see that Mr. Senator Sherman, of Ohio, has reported in favor of taking $250,000 of the revenue collected from excessive taxation, and squandering it on this canal abortion, and that the House Committee on Commerce has made a similar recommendation. We hope there is enough integrity in one or the other house to arrest this waste of money. We do not believe that this appropriation for this canal could get a respectable numerical vote in either house, if it stood alone, but it is made an item in a combination of other measures equally unjustifiable, and members, are thus, for local considerations, induced to vote this money. The Louisville and Portland Canal served its purpose until railroads carried off the once extensive commerce of the Ohio river. Enlarging the canal will not increase the number of boats on the river. The trouble is not in the dimensions of the canal, but in the falling off of the number of boats requiring it. No trade is lost on account of the size of the canal, and no enlargement of it will induce men to build boats for which there is no business. There is a railroad bridge over the river, connecting Kentucky and Indiana, and that tells the whole story why the revenues of the canal do not pay the expense of maintaining it.

The folly of this expenditure is shown in the fact that Congress has already voted the entire revenues of the canal to any person who will improve it and enlarge it, and no one will take them. The revenues of the canal, when enlarged, will not pay the interest on the additional expenditure; and when it was proposed some time ago to make a free grant of the whole work to the Board of Trade of Louisville, there was a vehement protest from that body, and from all others along the river, declaring that the canal was not and never would be able to reimburse the cost of improving it. In the face of this candid acknowledgment Congress is now asked to vote the money to complete the work, and, as proprietor, assume the debt of $1,600,000 already expended and lost.

All the legislation needed is a joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to cede and convey to the State of Kentucky, or to the city of Louisville or Cincinnati, or all of them, all the right, interest, and property of the United States in and to that canal, with authority to levy and collect tolls to reimburse whatever sums may be expended in keeping the same in repair, or in enlarging, or otherwise improving, said canal. If no one will accept the canal, which cost five million dollars, on these terms, that fact ought to satisfy Congress that any further expenditure of public money on the work will be a wanton waste. Our statesmen seem to think that the utility of an expenditure is of no concern, so long as they have the power to add another tax to raise the means. One of the best means to reduce taxation is to vote down every expenditure not indispensable to meet some national necessity.

MR. GLADSTONE'S WEAKNESSES.

It is part of Mr. Gladstone's nature to be tremendously in earnest, whether he has just taken to a new idea or not, and he likes to think himself consistent. You would never suppose, to hear him lecturing the radicals, that he had ever given way on any leading subject in his life. Some Tory hinted last week that the Premier was betraying the Church. "Wait for twenty-four hours," said Mr. Gladstone, "and you will see." Next day a motion was to be brought forward for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales, where nearly all the people are Dissenters, and it was to that Mr. Gladstone alluded. Sure enough, when the debate came on, Mr. Gladstone was loftily Church; was eloquent on the virtues of an establishment, and was shocked at those who would let each sect take care of itself. That he had himself been the prime agent in disestablishing a Church only last year was ignored. Sitting on his bench, with his face turned up to the lighted ceiling, Mr. Gladstone does not look a popular man. He suggests suppressed wrath, iron determination, inflexible gravity; but none of those are very lovable characteristics. He is always at a high pitch. There is no play in him. The other members of the Cabinet, whenever they can, sit a little away from him. To touch his coat would be a sacrilege. Giving him every credit for his great services, I am bound to say that I, for one, feel a little bit angry sometimes when I see him assuming the position of a man who has had nothing to learn. In private life he has the oddest friendships. One is for the once-notorious "Laura Bell"—now the wife of an ex-officer of the Guards, and a curious mixture of evangelical piety and the vanity of the world. Mr. Gladstone and his family are intimate with this lady, who preaches occasionally, and who certainly dresses very beautifully. You don't see him at the theatre, and he is not expected at the Derby. He shows much sympathy for workingmen, and gets quizzed behind his back for his display of it. A sardonic remark is attributed to Mr. Lowe. That gentleman is one of the Trustees of the British Museum, and the proposal was made in Parliament to open the building in the evenings. Mr. Lowe, as trustee, is opposed to the idea in consequence of the danger of fire. He was speaking of the debate to a friend, when he observed:—"I didn't know Gladstone's opinion, but he was aware the trustees were against it, and so I assumed it was all right. But when Mr. —— began to drop his h's in the debate, and say he ''oped the 'Ouse would not be in a 'urry, but would consider the importance of the hobject,' I trembled. I saw Gladstone sit up and listen eagerly, and I felt sure he'd give way and agree to the proposal because it had been advocated in bad English; I am glad to say, though, that he joined me in refusing."

—*London Correspondence Chicago Tribune.*

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
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FIFTEENTH Street below Market.
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Wood Mouldings, Brackets and General Turning Work, Hand-rail Balusters and Newel Posts.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

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FINE CUSTOM-MADE
BOOTS AND SHOES.
Made on our improved Lasts, insuring Comfort Beauty and Durability.
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Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES.
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 2p

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STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J. MUNDY & HOFFMAN. 5 27 tf

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NO CURE, NO PAY! FOX'S CRAMP AND DIARRHŒA MIXTURE has proved itself to be the surest and speediest remedy for Cramps, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, are first stages of Asiatic Cholera. No family after having once tried it will be without it. Ask for Fox's Cramp and Diarrhœa Mixture, and take no other. Sold at YARNALL & CO.'S, FIFTEENTH and MARKET Streets, and No. 602 ARCH Street. 5 20 3m

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY INdiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. K. REEVES, No. 78 Nassau st., N. Y. City. 6 28tuths13t

INSTRUCTION.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDING, No. 108 South TENTH Street.—A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street. 5 30 tf

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

ESTATE
OF THE
FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.

The undersigned, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest,

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, by

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and wheresoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, ore rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz.:—

About thirty-nine thousand (39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (289) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shop, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and other buildings, with stationery engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 20 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2352 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof. With two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unseated lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthersbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 17 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 82 dwelling houses, offices and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildngs of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Monroe Furnace, in Barre township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,200 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to $500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by the said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

$2000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz.:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 158 acres, 124 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 53 degrees east, 102 5-10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44¾ degrees west, 202 3-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46¾ degrees west 102 1-10 perches, to stone; thence south 44¾ degrees east, 190 6-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that other certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44¾ deg. west, 67 5-10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45¾ deg. west, 79 6-10 perces to stones; thence by land of David L. Yoder, south 42¾ deg. east, 66 8-10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road and by land of Gideon Yoder, north 46¾ deg. east, 81 1-10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to $11,738·34, upon $3800 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Martz, thence by lands of William Henney and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 93¾ perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samuel McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 17 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west, 22 perches, to a post; thence by land of Johnston Sigler, south 57 degrees west, 169 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Peter Townsend's heirs, south 37 degrees east, 91 perches, to stones; thence by land of heirs of John McDonell, deceased, and Mrs. McIlvain, north 60 degrees east, 98¾ perches, to a post; thence by land of Philip Martz, north 70¾ degrees east, 89¼ perches, to the place of beginning—containing one hundred and seven acres and twenty-nine perches of land, and allowance.

This property is charged with a mortgage, given to secure bonds for $1250, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from November 8, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Stroup Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing about nine acres and eighty-nine perches.

The last named property is subject to a mortgage given to secure a bond for $1000, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 28, 1868.

The terms of sale of the last three described properties will be as follows:—

Twenty-five dollars in cash to be paid upon each when they are respectively struck off.

The balance of the purchase money of each to be paid in cash upon the execution of the conveyance to the purchaser.

WISTAR MORRIS,
JAMES T. YOUNG, } Trustees.
ENOCH LEWIS,
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
6 27 mth t827

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE,
No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
5 31 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada.

FINANCIAL.

LEHIGH CONVERTIBLE
Per Cent. First Mortgage Gold Loan,
Free from all Taxes.

We offer for sale $1,750,000 of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's new First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Gold Bonds, free from all taxes, interest due March and September, at

NINETY (90)

And interest in currency added to date of purchase.

These bonds are of a mortgage loan of $2,000,000, dated October 6, 1869. They have twenty-five (25) years to run, and are convertible into stock at par until 1879. Principal and interest payable in gold.

They are secured by a first mortgage on 5600 acres of coal lands in the Wyoming Valley, near Wilkesbarre, at present producing at the rate of 200,000 tons of coal per annum, with works in progress which contemplate a large increase at an early period, and also upon valuable Real Estate in this city.

A sinking fund of ten cents per ton upon all coal taken from the mines for five years, and of fifteen cents per ton thereafter, is established, and The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Trustees under the mortgage, collect these sums and invest them in these Bonds, agreeably to the provisions of the Trust.

For full particulars copies of the mortgage, etc., apply to

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Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD, in either city.
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Williamsport City 6 Per Cent Bonds,
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These Bonds will be sold at a price which will make them a very desirable investment.
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Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 265

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SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company,
At 85 and Accrued Interest
Clear of all Taxes.
INTEREST PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.
Persons wishing to make investments are invited to examine the merits of these BONDS.
Pamphlets supplied and full information given by
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Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange for the above at best market rates.

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds.
FREE OF TAXES.
We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Foa the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.
The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.
The receipts of the Company on the one-half of the Road now being operated from Coatesville to Wilmington are about TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS per month, which will be more than DOUBLED with the opening of the other half, over which the large Coa Trade of the Road must come.
Only SIX MILES are now required to complete the Road to Birdsboro, which will be finished by the middle of the month.
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THE COUPONS OF THE
Second Mortgage Bonds
OF
Wilmington and Reading R.R. Co.,
Due July 1,
Will be paid on presentation at the Banking House of
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7 2 tf WM. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

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Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by private wire, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 1 9 5

FINANCIAL.

A DESIRABLE
Safe Home Investment.
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
Offer $1,200,000 Bonds, bearing 7 Per Cent. Interest in Gold, Secured by a
First and Only Mortgage.
The Bonds are issued in
$1000s, $500s and $200s.
The Coupons are payable in the city of Philadelphia on the first days of April and October.
Free of State and United States Taxes.
The price at present is
90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
This Road, with its connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad at Lewistown, brings the Anthracite Coal Fields 67 MILES nearer the Western and Southwestern markets. With this advantage it will control that trade. The Lumber Trade, and the immense and valuable deposit of ores in this section, together with the thickly peopled district through which it runs, will secure it a very large and profitable trade.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

Free from U. S. Taxes.
Eight Per Cent. Per Annum in Gold.
A PERFECTLY SAFE INVESTMENT.
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE ISSUE OF
$1,500,000,
BY THE
ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.,
Issued in denominations of $1000 and $500, Coupon or Registered, payable in 30 years, with Interest payable 15th August and 15th February, in New York, London, or Frankfort, free of tax. Secured by a mortgage only on a completed and highly prosperous road, at the rate of $13,503·79 per mile. Earnings in excess of its interest liabilities. This line being the Middle Route, is pronounced the
Shortest and most Natural One for Freight and Passenger Traffic Across the Continent. St. Louis and Fort Kearney Spanned by a Railway, and connecting with the Union Pacific at Fort Kearney.

Capital Stock of the Company....	$10,000,000
Land Grant, pronounced value of	8,000,000
First Mortgage Bonds................	1,500,000
	$19,500,000

The remaining portion of this Loan now for sale at 97½ and accrued interest in currency. Can be had at the Company's Agencies in New York, TANNER & CO., Bankers, No. 49 WALL Street, or W. P. CONVERSE & CO., No. 54 PINE Street.
Pamphlets, Maps, and all information can be obtained at either of the above-named agencies.
The attention of Capitalists and Investors is particularly invited to these Securities. We are satisfied they are all that could be desired, and unhesitatingly recommend them.
TANNER & CO.,
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FARSON'S
New Patent Water Filter and Purifier
Will effectually cleanse from all IMPURITIES, and remove all foul taste or smell from water passed through it.
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AND
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PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL.

ROYAL BABIES.

A writer in the Charleston *News*, excited over the domestic affairs of European monarchs, indulges in this essay:—

"From the moment when pealing bells throughout the kingdom give joyful tidings of the happy nuptials of kingly Darby and queenly Joan, the thoughts of every loyal subject fondly turn to the expected royal baby. The weal or woe of the superb parents is a matter of small consequence. The object of the glittering pageant is a royal baby, and when that limp specimen of royal humanity does come to town, guns are fired, hourly bulletins reveal the state of the infantine poll, and loyal lieges become loyally oblivious of all the cares of life. King Darby and Queen Joan may now go marching home just as fast as they please. The kingdom is safe, though the heir be more interested at the moment in golden tops and emerald marbles than treaties of peace, declarations of war or the state of the national exchequer.

"Every squeal of the royal baby echoes in the maternal heart of every patriotic subject. Teething is met by public prayer. A recovery from whooping cough is heralded by rolling salutes of pestiferous cannon. The measles become the deadly foe of millions until the perilous crisis is past, and as for smallpox, a pest upon the thought. And the royal baby grows in wisdom and loveliness—in the public mind. The loyal press chant the praises of its precocious intelligence and robust health. There are two royal babies—the one, the baby of the loyal public, bright, capable, and strong; the other, the true baby of the royal household, flabby, weak, and stupid. But it answers every purpose. The people believe that the baby is all that they wish it to be. What mother sees faults in her toddling first-born? And the mother of the first royal baby is millions of loyal people.

"A man is envied who is born with a silver spoon in his mouth, but what can express the glory of the baby all whose spoons are gold, whose candy is rolled in gilded paper, whose dolls are garbed in satins fine, whose every toy is a jewel of price, whose tears are dried with gold brocade, whose infantine accents reach the outer world through the mouths of silver trumpets? This is, in very truth, the glory and the splendor of royal babydom—as the public mind believes. There may be within the palace walls a hollow-eyed, weazened child, hugging a dilapidated wooden monstrosity to its heaving breast, and loving mud-pies better than *pate de foie gras* or choicest *bon-bons* of Paris; but this, whatever the truth, is not the royal baby whom the people think they know and actually do love.

"Time rolls on with royal babies as with the child of chimney-sweep or dustman, and by the time that the baby is out of its longs and into its shorts the minister of its royal father and mother are on the *qui vice* for a royal marriage. Perched on the top of the social tree, does the baby marry whom it pleases? Not a bit of it. The peasant may marry for love and fancy, but the royal baby must wed for reasons of state, to prop a falling throne, to confirm a waiting friend, or soften a bitter foe. This is a part of the price that must be paid for the golden spoons of royal babydom.

"The universe is hunted over, and very soon a list is prepared of eligible candidates for the hand of the royal prodigy. Again is the public on the alert, eager for another wedding and more royal babies. A husband or a wife is bargained for just as a string of fish is bought in the market. And then the bells ring, and more bulletins are published, and the whole programme goes over again.

"But where is the use of it? And where will it end? His Majesty Infelix XXIII may have ten royal babies who are cheerfully provided for by the loyal tax-payers; but when these ten are multiplied by ten, and these again by ten, who is to provide the pensions and palaces, the purple and fine linen, the jewels and the golden sceptres? A people is not like the magic horse, whose back grew longer as the burdens were heaped upon it. There must be a limit to its endurance; and who can tell whether the breaking of the popular back will be heralded by a silent protest or a war of revolution? The royal baby must beware in time. Unless some monarchical Malthus seize the reins and curb the multiplication and increase, the wealth of a whole nation will be insufficient to support its parasitic babies. A squall is brewing, but, all the same, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia meet at Ems to arrange a marriage for two more royal babies."

GEORGE SAND.—Imagine a woman of low stature, fat, without obesity, broad-shouldered, and whose head, out of proportion in size, has the placid expression of people who are always dreaming, and who possess the faculty of abstracting their thoughts from external objects. Her widely opened eyes are black, a coarse, deep, opaque black, without a luminous point. The pupils are so fixed they make the owner impenetrable. The mouth is vulgar, and reveals nothing, neither passions nor appetites. The complexion is the color of old ivory, and a physician would diagnose a liver disease at sight of a hue which resembles that caused by extravasated bile. As for her hands, their microscopic dimensions remind me of the reply made by a princess who was complimented on her small feet. "When they get to be that size they are not advantages, they are infirmities." Madame Sand's short, plump hands look like those of a child eight years old. She rises at 11 o'clock, and breakfasts alone, having an egg and a cup of coffee without milk or sugar. Breakfast ended, she lights a cigarette of Maryland tobacco, which she buys ready-made in Paris. She is very fond of smoking, and smokes incessantly. When her cigarette is nearly consumed she throws it into a small earthenware pot half filled with water placed on the table. The *pchit* made by the burning tobacco as it falls in the water highly amuses her. She forbids her guests smoking cigars and pipes. After breakfast she walks in her park, if the weather permit, or plays a few games of *cochonnet* (twelve-faced Jack), in which she is very skilful. At half-past 12 she goes to her chamber, and there she works until half-past 6, when dinner is served. Meat soup is always on the table, but never any fish or vegetable soup. Game is rarely on the table. Fish is occasionally served; her favorite fish is fried stickleback, which she herself catches with a large butterfly hoop-net in a neighboring stream. She is extremely fond of vegetables and fruit, especially the latter. She frequently has, during the season, as many as five varieties of strawberries on her table at one time.

THE HEAD OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.—The Archbishop of Canterbury, who might be supposed to know, lately addressed a document to the Queen, in which he styled her "the supreme head on earth of the Church of England." The *Saturday Review* pronounces this the strangest blunder that it ever saw. It says that for more than three hundred years the title of the head of the Church has had no legal being; and has formed no part of the royal style. It was used by Henry VIII and by Edward VI, but never afterwards: "Yet the notion clave to men's minds in a way which seems quite unaccountable. That the king is by law the head of the Church is one of the commonest of beliefs; the great mass of people, we have no doubt, fully believe it: lawyers and political leaders believe it: they put the supposed fact into their law books and into their parliamentary speeches, and ground elaborate legal and parliamentary arguments upon this mere delusion. And though it is certain that the title has never, since the early days of Mary, formed any part of the regular royal style, it is not at all unlikely that it may have crept into formal documents earlier than the present singular paper dated from Addington. And yet, after all, the belief that the king is by law the head of the Church is exactly of a piece with the kindred beliefs that the 'royal family' may not marry 'subjects,' that the law of charitable uses is the Mortmain Act, that man may not marry his second cousin, or that he may sell his wife in the market. Still here is the fact, that the Archbishop of Canterbury, or whoever draws up papers in his name, bestows on Queen Victoria a title which Queen Elizabeth distinctly refused, and which Queen Victoria has certainly not asked for. The writer of the document probably thought himself extremely clever in digging up some forgotten form of the time of Henry VIII or Edward VI; so he copied the heading of it quite literary, in blissful ignorance of all that had been said about the matter in the sixteenth century and all that has been said about it in the nineteenth."

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING AND CLOTHING MATERIALS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
July 1, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 27th day of July, 1870, for the supply of the following articles, viz.:—

50,000 yards Dark Blue Flannel.
10,000 yards Blue Nankin.
10,000 yards Barnsley Sheeting.
25,000 pairs Woollen Socks.
8,000 pairs Calf Shoes.
4,000 pairs Kip Shoes.

The above-mentioned articles must be delivered at the Navy Yard, New York, within ninety days from the date of contract, and must conform to navy standard, and be equal in all respects to the samples at the several Navy Yards, and must pass the usual inspection.

The Flannel must be all wool, twilled, and wool-dyed with pure indigo, and must be in pieces of about fifty yards in length, twenty-seven inches wide, weighing five and one-half ounces per yard, and to have a list on each edge of four white woollen threads woven in the whole length of the piece; the pieces to be rolled separately without cloth boards, and no piece to have a less average weight than five and four-tenths ounces per yard. The quality and color of the flannel to be equal to the samples at the several inspections.

The Nankin must also be pure indigo-dyed.

The Sheeting must be free from cotton, eighty inches in width, weighing twelve ounces and thirty-one one-hundredths per yard, texture 4 by 4 to 1-16 inch.

The Shoes must be delivered in boxes made of seasoned white pine, planed and tongued and grooved; sides, top, and bottom five-eighth inch thick, and the ends one inch thick; the sides to be nailed to the bottom, and the top to be secured by not less than ten one and three-fourth inch screws, one screw at each end of the box, to be counter sunk one quarter inch by one and one-quarter inch in diameter.

The sizes of the Socks and Shoes must conform to the schedule to be supplied by the inspector at New York.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposals will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, *nor from any parties who are not bona fide manufacturers of or regular dealers in the articles they offer to furnish*, in conformity with the second section of the joint resolution approved March 3, 1863.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposals unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside; and unless the license required by act of Congress is furnished with the proposal, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

E. T. DUNN,
7 t ftust Chief of Bureau.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School House in the Twenty-second Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, July 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School House, situate on Highland avenue, Twenty-second ward.

Said School House to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of Controllers of Public Schools.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
je23 24 28 jy 2 5 5t§ Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for building a Public School House in the Twenty-fifth Ward," will be received by the undersigned at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI streets, until TUESDAY, July 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School House on a lot of ground situate on Frankford road and Helen street, in the Twenty-fifth ward.

Said School House to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
je 23 24 28 jy 2 5 5t§ Secretary.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School House in the Second Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, July 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School House on a lot of ground situate on Carpenter street, above Ninth, in the Second ward. Said School House to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings. To be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
je23 24 28 jy2 5 5t Secretary.

PROPOSALS.—TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School House in the Twentieth ward, west," will be received by the undersigned, at the office, southeast corner SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until TUESDAY, July 5, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School House on a lot of ground, situate southeast corner of Twenty-third and Jefferson streets, Twentieth ward, west. Said School House to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. Esler, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Controllers of Public Schools. No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with. The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.
H. W. HALLIWELL,
je 23 24 28, jy 2 5 5t Secretary.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

RAILROAD LINES.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., Accommodation, and 2 P. M., Express, via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 A. M., Express Mail, and 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 A. M., 2 and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on New Jersey Southern Railroad.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, Delanco and Riverton.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M. 5, 6, 8, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5, P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 10·45 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railroad.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·45, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

Sunday Lines leave at 12 M. (noon), 6·45 P. M., and 12 night.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., Express Lines, via New Jersey Southern Railroad for New York, Long Branch, Eatontown, Farmingdale, Toms River, and Manchester.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

July 4, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·00 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 30, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	10·20 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·00 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	10·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·25 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves Williamsport	1·30 P. M.
" " " arrives at Lock Haven	2·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5·30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.
BALD EAGLE MAIL leaves L. Haven	11·35 A. M.
" " arr. Williamsp't	12·50 P. M.
BALD EAGLE EX. leaves Lock Haven	9·35 P. M.
" " arr. Williamsport	10·50 P. M.

Express Mail and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD. CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA, from depot of P., W. & B. R. R. Company, corner Broad street and Washington avenue—

For PORT DEPOSIT at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For OXFORD, at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

For CHADD'S FORD AND CHESTER CREEK R. R. at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., leaving Oxford at 6·05 A. M., and leaving Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M., connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with WILMINGTON & READING R. R. 4 2

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, May 16, 1870.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc.; connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leave Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and 4·20 P. M., and Reading at 7·30 A. M. and 6·35 P. M., stopping at all way stations; arrive in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M. and 9·25 P. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Morning Express trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon Express trains leave Harrisburg at 2·50 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·50 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7·00 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Reading and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M. These trains connect both ways with Sunday trains on Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·20 A. M., 12·45, and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 5·15 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6·45 and 8·05 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 4·15 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mount Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leave New York at 9·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M. and 8·10 A. M., passing Reading at 7·23 A. M. and 10·40 A. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon and 3·50 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·50 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and at 12·05 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 3·45 P. M., and from Tremont at 6·25 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Pottsville and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottsville and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $47·00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For one, two, three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, April 4, 1870, trains will leave from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

6·45 A. M., for B. C. Junction, stops at all stations.

7·15 A. M., for West Chester, stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and stations on the P. and B. C. R. R.

9·40 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·50 A. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·15 P. M. for B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

4·45 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations west of Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

5·30 P. M. for B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1, 1870, stopping at all stations.

6·55 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

11·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

5·25 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

6·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·40 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations between W. C. and Media (except Greenwood), connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

8·15 A. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

10·00 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

1·05 P. M. from B. C. Junction stops at all stations.

1·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

4·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction for Oxford, Kennett, Port Deposit, and all stations on the P. & B. C. R. R.

6·55 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

9·00 P. M. from B. C. Junction. This train commences running on and after June 1st, 1870, stopping at all stations.

ON SUNDAYS.

8·05 A. M. for West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

2·30 P. M. for West Chester stops at all stations.

4·30 A. M. from West Chester stops at all stations.

7·50 P. M. from West Chester stops at all stations, connecting at B. C. Junction with P. & B. C. R. R.

W. C. WHEELER, Sup't.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 12, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation	12·50 and 7·10 P. M.
Fast Line	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	11·00 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·30 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock. Pittsburg Express, leaving on Saturday night, runs only to Harrisburg.

Cincinnati Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·10 P. M.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n	8·20 A. M. and 6·40 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·35 A. M.
Lancaster Train	11·55 A. M.
Erie Express	5·40 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 P. M.
Pacific Express	12·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect May 16, 1870.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·15, 3·30, and 5·20 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Coplay, and Mauch Chunk.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·00 and 11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 7·05 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 and 9·45 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 4·55, and 6·45 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 8·30 A. M. and 7·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·30 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 9·30 A. M. and 8·10 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 16, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD. TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4, 4½, 5·05, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8¼ A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, and 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10, 8, 9·40, and 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 A. M., and 6½ P. M. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 6·25, 7, 7½, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, 8½, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6½ and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 5 P. M.

Leave Plymouth 6½ A. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane. The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School Lane, Wissinoming, Manayunk, Green Tree, and Conshohocken.

Passengers taking the 7, 9·05 A. M. and 6½ P. M. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 9½ A. M. and 5 P. M. trains from New York connect with the 1 and 8 P. M. trains from Germantown to Ninth and Green streets.

5 20 W. S. WILSON, General Sup't.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA leave

PORT DEPOSIT at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

OXFORD at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M., and 5·30 P. M.

CHADD'S FORD at 7·26 A. M., 12·00 M., 1·30 P. M., 4·45 P. M. and 6·49 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
4 2 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Extensive Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, FINE CARPETS, ETC. ETC.
On Thursday Morning,

July 7, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, 4 handsome walnut parlor suits, covered with plush; walnut and cottage chamber suits, 3 rosewood piano-fortes, French plate mantel and pier mirrors, walnut and mahogany wardrobes, bookcases, extension and centre tables, bedding, china and glassware, office furniture, 2 fire-proof safes by Farrel & Herring, iron chest, chandeliers, sewing machines, refrigerators, stoves, fine carpets, etc. etc. 7 5 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1013 S. Twelfth street.
STOCK OF A GROCERY STORE AND FIXTURES.
On Wednesday Morning,

July 6, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1013 S. Twelfth street, will be sold the stock and fixtures of a grocery store. Can be examined after 8 o'clock on morning of sale. 1t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 704 Chesnut st., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Auction Rooms.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ELEGANT French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Fine Brussels and other Carpets, Parlor and Chamber Suits, Bookcases, Wardrobes, Set Harness, Refrigerators, China and Glassware, etc.
On Wednesday Morning,

July 6, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 704 Chesnut street, an excellent assortment of household furniture and other goods.

ELEGANT MIRRORS.

Six elegant French-plate mantel, pier, and oval mirrors, in handsome walnut and gilt frames. 1t

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street.

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER.

Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see "Public Ledger."

N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale.

Manufacturers' special sale.
ELEGANT WALNUT PARLOR SUITS, CHAMBER FURNITURE, finished in ebony and plain; Bookcases, fine Wardrobes, Library Furniture, Secretaries, Drawing-room Suits, in Reps and Terry; Elegant Walnut Hat and Umbrella Stands, Extension Tables, Dining-room Chairs, Handsome Walnut Sideboards, Superior Lounges, Towel Racks, etc., etc., by order of manufacturers.
On Thursday Morning,

July 7, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at the auction rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, the largest assortment of new and very superior furniture ever offered in this city. The goods are warranted first-class in every respect. 7 5 2t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS. CASH AUCTION HOUSE,

No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 11 24§

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

JOSEPH PENNEY, AUCTIONEER.

No. 1307 CHESNUT STREET. 16 28 tf

IN LOUISVILLE, KY

GEORGE W. ANDERSON. H. C. STUCKY.
THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
(Established 1826).
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
LOUISVILLE, KY.

Business strictly Commission. All auction sales exclusively for cash.

Consignments solicited for auction or private sales.

Regular auction sales of boots, shoes, and hats every Thursday.

Regular auction sales of dry goods, clothing, carpets notions, etc., every Wednesday and Thursday. [3 19 6m

RAILROAD LINES.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
THROUGH IN 1¾ HOURS.
FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO ATLANTIC CITY.

On and after SATURDAY, July 2, 1870, trains will leave VINE STREET FERRY as follows:—

Special Excursion (when engaged)	6·15 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	9·45 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	3·30 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4·15 P. M.

Returning leave Atlantic—

Special Excursion	5·35 P. M.
Mail	4·35 P. M.
Freight (with passenger car)	11·50 A. M.
Express (through in 1¾ hours)	7·24 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6·06 A. M.

An extra Express Train (through in 1¾ hours) will leave Vine Street Ferry every Saturday, at 2 P. M. Returning, leave Atlantic City, Monday, 9·40 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE—

For Haddonfield, 10·15 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6 P. M.

For Atco and intermediate stations, 10·15 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Returning, leave—

Haddonfield at 7·15 A. M., 1 P. M., and 3 P. M.

Atco, at 6·22 A. M. and 12·15, noon.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Vine Street Ferry at	8·00 A. M.
" Atlantic City at	4·35 P. M.

The Union Transfer Company, No. 828 Chesnut street (Continental Hotel), and No. 116 Market street, will call for baggage and check to destination.

Additional ticket offices have been located at No. 828 Chesnut street and No. 116 Market street for the sale of through tickets only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

D. H. MUNDY,
6 28 Agent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE. NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and
AN EXPRESS TRAIN
in the Afternoon from each end of the route.
THE EXPRESS TRAIN
will be furnished with
SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS
BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK.
ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York	$3·00
" " " Long Branch	2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

C. L. KIMBALL,
6 27 Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

COMMENCING THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1870.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at

8·00 A. M., Mail for Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

9·00 A. M. Mail and Express for Cape May.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Accommodation for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and intermediate stations.

4·00 P. M., Fast Express, for Cape May only.

5·45 P. M., Passenger for Swedesboro and Clayton, stopping at all stations on signal.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

Cape May Season Tickets, good for four months from date of purchase, $50. Annual Tickets, $100.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily at 9·20 A. M., stopping at all stations between Glassboro and Cape May, and 12 o'clock noon for Swedesboro, Salem, and Bridgeton.

Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

3 15 WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The British Cabinet Changes.

Ocean Yacht Race.

Disturbances in Madrid.

Shocking Murders in Seville.

Latest Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

ENGLAND.

Parliamentary Progress.

LONDON, July 4.—In the House of Lords to-night the Marquis of Clanricarde moved for the production by the Government of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Corbett, a traveller in the Red River district, giving a detailed account of the causes of the rebellion.

Earl Granville stated that the expedition sent to that territory was not for conquest, but to effect the transfer of the country from the Hudson's Bay Company to the Crown. The motion was withdrawn.

The Ecclesiastical Presentments bill was read a second time, and after the passage of various local measures their lordships adjourned.

In the House of Commons Sir C. W. Dilke gave notice of a motion to abolish the sinecure of Lord Privy Seal.

Mr. Gladstone moved the postponement of the Parliamentary Elections bill until the 14th instant, when the possibility of considering that and other important measures this session could be ascertained. He said several bills had already been abandoned for want of times. The University Tests bill was taken up in committee.

Mr. Bentwick moved an amendment that nothing in the bill open office to any person not a member of the Church of England when such office was intended for a member of that commission.

The amendment was opposed by the Solicitor-General and lost.

The Cabinet.

The London *Times* is eloquent in approval of the appointment of Earl Granville to the Foreign Office, and of the Earl of Kimberly to the Colonial Department. The place of Mr. Trevelyan, the Junior Lord of the Admiralty, who resigned, is to be left vacant for the present.

A Grand Retrospect.

Thirty years ago to-day the steamship Britannia sailed from Liverpool for America. The shipping at Liverpool is gaily decorated to-day in commemoration of the event.

Finance and the Currency.

Baring Brothers advertise the issue of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad sterling bonds.

According to the city article of the London *Times*, American railroad mortgage bonds at Frankfort ceasing to attract buyers, city and State bonds are being tried. Those of the city of Havana have been introduced, and those of the city of New York and State of Illinois are to follow to the extent of a few millions, at seven per cent. interest. The writer adds that the transactions of the Erie Railway Company and the bribing of the courts of law account for the fact that New York city bonds can find no home market.

There is a noteworthy communication in the *Economist*, which anticipates the report of the Paris High Council of Commerce on the international coinage. The correspondent states that thirty out of thirty-seven witnesses who appeared before the Council urged strongly the adoption of the twenty-five franc coin as the unitary gold piece, and the discontinuance of the five franc silver piece. The Council will recommend that these views be carried into practical effect.

Art.

The Messrs. Wells and Ansdell replace Maclise and Creswick, deceased, in the Royal Academy.

Death.

Stephen Blaire, a prominent Freemason and formerly member of Parliament for Bolton, is dead.

Another death has resulted from the falling of the Liverpool foundry, making three in all.

American Affairs.

A correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* predicts the early recall of Minister Motley, on the ground that "his inactivity defers the adjustment of the Alabama question."

The brothers Seitze, tobacconists, of New York, were arrested on board the steamer Ottawa, on her arrival from Quebec. They are charged with forgery. Arms, it is said, were found on their person.

SPAIN.

The Throne Question—Germany and the Crown

PARIS, July 4.—The *Constitutionnel* says it has reliable information that agents of General Prim are now in Prussia to offer the throne of Spain to a prince of the House of Hohenzollern.

The *Constitutionnel* adds that if Prim does this without the consent of the Cortes, it is a mere intrigue; if with their consent, the affair must be inspected.

LONDON, July 4.—The negotiations in Prussia for a Hohenzallern prince to take the Spanish throne have been abandoned.

What's to be Done?

MADRID, July 4.—The *Imparcial* reports that a council of ministers was held on Saturday, and was wholly occupied with the question of the throne.

Riot.

Disturbances occurred in front of the Carlist club-rooms on Saturday night. Firearms were discharged. One man was killed and several wounded. Many arrests have been made.

Lynch Law.

LONDON, July 4.—The *Standard* has a report of a horrible tragedy in Seville.

A gipsy, suspecting a policeman of criminal intimacy with his wife, first killed the woman and her child, and then assassinated the officer, accompanying his revenge with circumstances of unusual atrocity.

GERMANY.

The American Festival.

STUTTGART, July 4.—The Americans sojourning in this and in neighboring cities had a grand celebration here to-day. At the banquet Consul Young, of Baden, presided, and patriotic speeches were made by Consul Klauprecht, of Stuttgart, Colonel Todd, and Messrs. Arnold Kaicher, Joseph Beckel, Charles Routh, and others. The ovation was a great success.

The Infallibility Debate.

ROME, July 3, VIA PARIS, July 4.—The Council yesterday voted on and adopted the form of the preface and chapters i. and ii. of the *schema* of primacy and infallibility. The extreme partisans of infallibility refused to concede any alterations, and demand an immediate vote. Should the opposition remain obstinate and prevent the vote from being taken, the discussion may last a month longer.

Homeward Bound.

PARIS, July 4.—The bishops are leaving Rome, especially those from the neighborhood of the Danube. It is thought that the debate on infallibility will close before the 10th instant.

FRANCE.

The Libel on Napoleon.

PARIS, July 4.—The ground for the last prosecution against the *Figaro* is an article declaring that Lord Clarendon, when Secretary of Foreign Affairs for the first time, made a loan of $500 to the Emperor Napoleon, who was then President of the republic, for which accommodation the conclusion of the Anglo-French treaty was a consideration. That the story is a fabrication is proved by the fact that Lord Clarendon was not Foreign Secretary at the time alluded to, but Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Bonaparte Family.

The Imperial Court went into mourning today for the death of Jerome Patterson Bonaparte.

Prince Napoleon will extend his voyage from the coast of Norway to Greenland.

Need of the Press.

LONDON, July 4.—A city journal has "authority" for announcing that censorship in France over foreign papers is terminated.

The American Anniversary.

PARIS, July 4.—There was a meeting of Americans to-day on the grounds of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, to celebrate the national anniversary.

Ex-Governor Washburn, of Massachusetts, presided, and remarks were made by Consul-General Read, Colonels Hoffmen and Moore, of the United States Legation; Mr. Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*; Dr. Evans, and others. Minister Washburn was unable to be present. The assemblage was a very large one.

The American Club held a reception during the day, and illuminated their building at night.

SCOTLAND.

The Edinburgh University.

EDINBURGH, July 4.—Alexander Simpson, nephew of the late Sir James Simpson, has been elected to the chair of midwifery in the University of Edinburgh. The third reading of the bill was fixed for the 5th inst. The Education bill was taken up in committee.

Sir C. W. Dilke moved as an amendment that the rate payers, and not the Town Councils, shall choose the School Board. An animated debate followed, at the conclusion of which the amendment was negatived by a vote of 159 to 145.

Mr. Forster accepted an amendment that the rate of payers and not the vestry, shall choose the School Board.

After further discussion of an unimportant character the House adjourned.

FROM CHINA.

Shipments of Tea.

LONDON, July 4.—Advices from China announce that the first tea ships of the season, the Erl King and the Diomed, sailed from Woosung on the 8th of June.

THE OCEAN RACE.

The Dauntless and Cambria Start—The Dauntless Apparently the Faster.

QUEENSTOWN, July 4.—The yachts Cambria and Dauntless have started on their ocean race. They reached Daunt's Rock in tow at 2 o'clock this afternoon, where they found the yachts Sappho and Gwendolin awaiting them. The weather was fine, and a strong W. by N. breeze was blowing.

At 2⅝ P. M. the first gun was fired, and the Cambria and Dauntless dropped off from their tugs. Two minutes afterwards the Dauntless shot ahead, keeping the lead for twenty miles, when the Cambria tacked with the wind and seemed to get ahead of the Dauntless. The wind had changed and was strong from the southwest. The general opinion is that, with quiet sea and favoring wind, the American will win the race; but if the weather should turn rough, victory for the Cambria is certain. Much interest is felt in the contest, and the betting on the result is active.

QUEENSTOWN, July 4.—Both yachts started under a main and foresails, and jibs, the Cambria carrying in addition her gaff topsails. The Cambria was placed a cable's length on the weather quarter of the American. Both started on the starboard tack. The Cambria sailed badly, and the Dauntless made much leeway, showing superior weatherly qualities.

At the expiration of twenty minutes the Cambria went round on the port tack. The Dauntless held on the starboard tack five minutes longer, and then followed the Englishman.

The weather now became thick, and when last seen the Cambria had again crossed the Dauntless. The latter appeared to be the fastest of the two, but the Cambria showed better weatherly qualities.

Yesterday's Quotations.

HAVRE, July 4.—Cotton closed quiet at 115½f. on the spot.

BREMEN, July 4.—Petroleum closed quiet.

HAMBURG, July 4.—Petroleum closed quiet at 13 marc bancos 12 schillings.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 5—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 93 for money and account. American securities steady. United States 5-20s of 1862, 90⅝; of 1865, old, 90⅜; and of 1867, 89⅝; 10-40s, 88⅜. Stocks steady; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 114½; Atlantic and Great Western, 28.

LIVERPOOL, July 2—11·30 A. M.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 9¾d.; middling Orleans, 10d. Sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

PARIS, July 5.—The Bourse opened dull. Rentes 72f. 45c.

ANTWERP, July 5.—Petroleum opened firm.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, July 5—1·30 P. M.—American securities quiet. Stocks quiet. Illinois Central, 115.

LIVERPOOL, July 5—1·30 P. M.—Cotton quiet. California Wheat, 10s. 4d.; red Western, 8s. 7d@8s. 8d.; red winter, 9s. 6d.; Corn, 30s. 6d.; Cheese, 65s.

LONDON, July 5—1·30 P. M.—Linseed Oil firm; Turpentine dull.

PARIS, July 5.—The Bourse closed declining. Rentes, 72f. 22c.

HAVRE, July 5.—Cotton opened heavy.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The North Atlantic Fleet.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Commodore J. F. Green, commanding a squadron of North Atlantic Fleet, has been ordered to proceed without delay, in his flag-ship Congress, from San Domingo to Key West, and receive from Admiral Poor the temporary command of that fleet in Spanish waters.

Upon the arrival of Commodore Green at Key West, Admiral Poor will proceed with the Severn to Hampton Roads, and turn over his command to Rear Admiral S. P. Lee.

Commander William H. Dana,

United States navy, has been granted leave of absence for six months, with permission to visit Europe for his health.

Commander William D. Whiting

has received orders to proceed with the Miantonomah from New York to Boston.

Naval Appointments.

In accordance with sections Nos. 161 and 162 of the "Orders, regulations, etc., for the administration of law and justice in the navy," Secretary Robeson has appointed First Lieutenant William B. Remey, United States Marine Corps, to act as Judge Advocate of all general courts-martial and courts of inquiry, and in all matters appertaining to that office which shall concern the Marine Corps at all naval stations in the United States. Secretary Robeson has appointed C. J. White Professor of Astronomy and Navigation at the United States Naval Academy.

Marine Court of Inquiry.

The Navy Department has instructed Admiral Poor to convene a court of inquiry to investigate the case of the recent collision of the United States steamers Terror and Severn, in the harbor of Key West. No damage of consequence was caused by the collision.

Commodore John R. Goldsborough,

at present commandant of the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California, was yesterday transferred to the list of retired commodores.

The Iroquois,

at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, is to be put in readiness for immediate service.

A Naval General Court-Martial

has been ordered to convene at the Navy Yard, Boston, on the 7th of July, for the trial of Charles Smith and Walter C. Reynolds, alias W. H. Ransom, on the charges of "Desertion" and "Scandalous conduct tending to the destruction of good morals."

The court is composed of Captain A. Bryson, Lieutenant-Commanders G. H. Perkins, A. Kantz, G. F. F. Wilde, G. H. Wandleigh, and First Lieutenant L. P. French, Judge Advocate.

The Fourth at the Capital.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Yesterday was observed as a general holiday. All places of business were closed. The Sunday-schools held celebrations in the woods near the Capitol. Several thousand colored children enjoyed the day in this way as well as the white scholars. There was a small parade of colored Zouaves, but, beyond this, no military observance whatever.

The Cherokee Indians.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—A joint resolution has been agreed upon by the Committee on Indian Affairs, providing that the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina shall be removed to the Indian territory. The resolution provides for the payment, with interest, of $53 to each individual. This is intended to satisfy an old claim for lands sold under the treaty of 1835.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Immediately after assembling a motion to adjourn was voted down by a tie vote—ayes 20, nays 20.

The Funding bill was received from the House, referred to the Finance Committee and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ross, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a joint resolution to provide for the removal of the Cherokees in North Carolina to the Cherokee lands west of the Mississippi river. It provides for the payment to each Indian of $53, with interest thereon, as stipulated in the treaty of 1835.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported without amendment the bill making appropriations for fortifications.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendment, the bill granting lands in aid of the Bear River and Salt Lake Canal Company.

Mr. Carpenter introduced a bill to regulate appeals in proceedings in bankruptcy. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Harris offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information relating to the removal of James F. Casey, Collector of Customs at New Orleans, as to the manner in which said Casey has discharged the duties of his office, the number of employes in said Custom House during each month from April, 1869, to February, 1870, inclusive, and if any persons were employed during said time without authority of law, the amount paid, etc.; also, concerning the management of the Custom House in each month from 1865 to 1868, and the amount of imports and exports at said port during those years. Adopted.

An amendment to prevent encroachments upon Indian reservations by any land grants to the company was discussed, without action.

THE NATURALIZATION BILL.

At twenty minutes past 12 o'clock the Naturalization bill was taken up.

Mr. Sumner's amendment striking the word "white" from the naturalization laws, making them apply equally to all foreigners, having been adopted, the question recurred on Mr. Williams' amendment to exclude the Chinese from the benefits of the pending legislation.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, continued his remarks against the admission of Chinese naturalization upon an equal footing with all other foreigners. While he would protect the Chinese in their personal rights he never would sanction the introduction of a system of slave labor in competition with white labor in the country, which was the question at issue in the amendment. He would not interfere to prevent the immigration of Chinese who came voluntarily; but he would never agree to invest with political power imported coolie slaves, brought here under contracts, and who, as pagans, could not take our oaths. There was no necessity for legislation, as the bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment had secured the Chinese in every right to which they were entitled.

Mr. Conkling (N. Y.) appealed to Mr. Sumner to withdraw his amendment, which could be done by unanimous consent. He regarded it as jeopardizing the whole bill, the importance of which to the country in preventing naturalization frauds in any city and elsewhere could not be overestimated.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.) said if the Chinese were to come here at all they should not come as slaves, but be incorporated with the body politic. The policy of the Republican party having been to make freemen, he could not understand how that party could refuse to admit them to citizenship.

Mr. Sumner declined to withdraw his amendment. He read a number of letters from colored residents of the United States from abroad, complaining of their exclusion from naturalization. He argued that his amendment was to cover these cases as well as those of the Chinese. He argued that the restriction of the privilege of naturalization to white men was in derogation of the principle of the Declaration of Independence that all men are created equal. He then read from the New Testament relative to Peter's denial of his Master, and remarked that a Republican Senator (meaning Mr. Stewart) had thrice denied the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and that, like Peter, he might weep bitterly.

Mr. Stewart replied that the charge of apostacy applied with much greater force to the Senator from Massachusetts, as he had read from the Christian Bible in support of his proposition to commit our institutions to the control of Pagans, the enemies of Christianity, who could not be bound by a Christian obligation or oath.

Mr. Williams contended that the Declaration of Independence did not mean that the wild man of South America, the heathen, and the cannibal were to be allowed equal political rights under the Government with the citizen of the United States. He regarded Mr. Sumner's interpretation of that instrument as foolish and absurd. Its authors had declared all men created equal; but they had also declared that it was the right and duty of a nation so to organize the powers of the government as should seem most likely to effect its safety and happiness. If it was the judgment of the American people that it was to their safety to exclude Chinese from participation in our Government, it was their duty so to decide. The framers of the Constitution had created a political distinction among citizens by preventing a foreigner from becoming President, and in regard to eligibility as Congressmen; and would the Senator from Massachusetts assert that that distinction was a violation of the principles of the Declaration of Independence? Did not every man know that if the Government was to destroy every political distinction between native and foreign born citizens it would be overthrown by absorption of political power in the hands of its enemies, the subjects of foreign governments?

Mr. Sumner, in reply to an inquiry on the point, admitted Congress could refuse to pass any naturalization law, but insisted that such law, if passed, might be in harmony with the Declaration of Independence, that there could be no distinction of color.

Mr. Williams said he understood the Senator to admit that Congress had jurisdiction over the question of naturalization, but that the Declaration of Independence came in and controlled the judgment of Congress, and therefore left no discretion.

Mr. Sumner explained that he meant no discrimination on account of color. He was not prepared to say Congress might not shut down the gates and refuse to naturalize anybody, but if it did naturalize then the law must be in harmony with the Declaration of Independence. He considered that instrument as paramount to the law; not to be set aside or questioned in any respect, but irreversible and one which all the Senate was bound to respect.

Mr. Williams argued that Mr. Sumner's position was inconsistent with itself. The argument of the Senator when upon the floor had been that all men were equal and therefore all were entitled to equal political rights and privileges; but now he conceded that Congress had the power to exclude from naturalization every person born in a foreign country. Mr. Williams maintained the power of Congress in this respect sets the right to discriminate for the best interests of the Government in admitting foreigners to political rights. He said, when the Burlingame treaty with China was made it was amended on his own motion to provide nothing therein contained should be held to confer naturalization upon Chinese in the United States. The Chinese were not a desirable population. The Mongolian never would amalgamate with the races of European descent. He never would lose his identity, and we would have a separate, distinct people among us—an empire of China within republican America—conflict and bloodshed between races having no affinity, and, as in the case of the Indian, gradual extermination would be the fate of one of the contending parties. With what propriety could we talk about liberty, virtue, and intelligence as the palladium of our liberties while opening the door to an overwhelming tide of pollution and paganism? The proposition of Mr. Sumner to invite here a mighty mass of ignorance was but mere stuff and nonsense, and deserved the contempt it had received. He sympathized with the efforts of the workingmen of the country to stay this tide of penury and degradation now beginning to pour in upon us from across the Pacific. He would have the workingmen of Massachusetts understand that their Senator (Mr. Sumner) was proposing to issue a proclamation to the Chinese hordes to come here and drive them out of employment. He (Mr. Sumner) was content to dream of the triumph of his theory, although the workingmen of his State were being reduced by it to beggary and starvation.

[*Continued in later Editions.*]

FROM NEW YORK.

Celebration of "The Fourth."

NEW YORK, July 5.—Despatches from a great number of places in all directions report that the day was generally celebrated quietly. The terrible accident list was smaller than usual. Excursions by steamers from here were well patronized, and there was but little intoxication. The fireworks at the parks were better than usual. The weather was fine, the theatres were open, and no business was done.

BUFFALO, July 5.—The day was celebrated in the usual way. Among the features was a balloon ascension by Professor King. He was accompanied by the reporters of the *Commercial Advertiser* and Boston *Advertiser*. It was a great success. They landed at Lockport. Three thousand people assembled to witness the rowing match. There was no accident.

Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, July 5.—The National Hotel stables and Wood & Walbridge's livery stables, on Fitzhugh street, were burned to-day, and the Union Building and Elwanger Barry's block was somewhat damaged. Alderman Whitcom, proprietor of the National Hotel, in attempting to remove a valuable horse from his stable, was kicked in the face by the animal and somewhat injured. The loss by the fire is about $22,000; insurance, $15,000.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Stocks dull. Money 3@5 per cent. Gold, 111⅜. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 111⅞; do. 1864, do., 111¼; do. 1865 do., 111⅞; do. do. new, 110⅞; do. 1867, 111; do. 1868, 111; 10-40s, 108⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 92; Canton Company, 67; Cumberland preferred, 35; New York Central and Hudson River, 99¼; Erie, 22; Reading, 107⅛; Adams Express, 68⅛; Michigan Central, 120⅛; Michigan Southern, 101⅛; Illinois Central, 140⅛; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 109⅞; Chicago and Rock Island, 117⅞; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95; Western Union Telegraph, 34⅛.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Release of a Fenian.

MONTREAL, July 4.—Orders have been sent to Sherbrooke for the release of the so-called Fenian, General McNamara, there not being sufficient evidence to warrant his detention.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

NORWICH, July 5.

The President

is still here. He returns to Washington to-day.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE VISITING FIREMEN.—The New Orleans firemen will have good cause to carry away with them a lively appreciation of the hospitalities of their brother firemen of this city. Yesterday the visitors were escorted to the different places of interest, a handsome banquet was tendered them in the morning, and in the afternoon they visited the Athletic Base Ball Grounds and witnessed the defeat of the Mutuals, of New York. This morning both of the New Orleans companies proceeded to Broad street, on which thoroughfare they gave an exhibition of their skill. The Hope Hook and Ladder made a run of a quarter of a mile, and threw up their ladders with surprising quickness. The Mechanic Engine also made a run of the same distance, and forced water. A large crowd of spectators witnessed the efforts of the New Orleans boys. This evening a short parade will be made, and to-morrow the visitors attend a picnic.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S CASE.—Frank Deal, whom the United States authorities have been endeavoring to capture for some months past, was at last taken in charge on Saturday morning last at Ninth and Callowhill streets. Deal was a clerk in the employ of John McManus, whose distillery, at Mascher and Thompson streets, was seized about three months ago. At the last session of the grand jury a true bill was found against the accused. He appeared this morning before United States Commissioner Biddle and entered bail for his appearance at court.

The hearing before the same Commissioner in the case of John Moore, a resident of Lower Darby, who was arrested on last Saturday morning by Deputy Marshal Ridgway for peddling liquors through the county without a license, was postponed until Friday next.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—At a special meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing term:—

President—Dr. Eliab Ward.

Secretary—Charles B. Barrett.

G. Morrison Coates, Thomas Stewartson, M. D., and Charles B. Barrett presented certificates of re-election.

At a meeting of the Board this afternoon the Secretary was notified to withhold the warrants of a number of the street contractors, they not having complied with the terms of their contract.

DEATH OF A FORMER JOURNALIST.—George Thomas, Esq., proprietor of the *Sunday Atlas*, published several years since, and formerly connected with the *Evening Argus*, was suffocated last evening at the American Hotel. He was partaking of supper in the dining-room, and on taking a piece of meat into his mouth, attempted to swallow it as it was. It lodged in his throat, and before medical assistance could be rendered him, he died. The deceased was about forty years of age, and recently was in the lumber business.

THE COLUMBIAN ARCHER CLUB.—At the celebration of this organization held yesterday at Sleepy Hollow, the following officers were elected:—Mr. William H. Main, President; Mr. George Wallace, Vice-President; and Mr. Frederick W. Fisk, Secretary and Treasurer. The club indulged in the practice of archery during the greater part of the day. The Declaration was read in the morning, and in the afternoon a dinner was served to which full justice was done.

DISHONEST EMPLOYES.—Charles Hill and John McGlinchey have been held by Alderman Pancoast to answer the offense of larceny. These lads were formerly inmates of the House of Refuge, and at the expiration of their term of imprisonment were employed in the boot-manufacturing department. They slept outside. The allegation is that they have been carrying shoes out of the institution and selling them.

OPEN LEWDNESS.—Maria Sinclair and Maggie Williams, who were arrested on Saturday on a charge of open lewdness and maintaining a disorderly house, had a final hearing before Alderman Kerr yesterday, and were held in $1000 ball for trial.

A DOUBLE ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Alexander Reed has been bound over for a double assault and battery. It is alleged that he assaulted a man passing his place, No. 2126 Callowhill street, and then when remonstrated with by a policeman turned on him. His son Hugh has also been held for interfering with the policeman at the time.

THE FOURTH AT EAGLE.—At Eagle, Pa., the day was celebrated by the reading of the Declaration, and a patriotic recitation from H. V. McCully, Esq. Music and fireworks were the features of the entertainment in the evening, which was of the most interesting character.

A HOUSE ROBBERY.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a thief climbed up a latticework into the second story of the house of Harry Bloomer, at Thirteenth and Silver streets, and ransacked the upper part of the dwelling. He escaped with $60 in cash, and clothing to the amount of $40.

ASSAULTING HIS MOTHER.—James L. Barrett (colored), aged fourteen years, was yesterday arrested on complaint of his uncle, John F. Proctor, and taken before Alderman Kerr, where a charge of assault and battery on his mother was preferred against him. He was held in $500 bail for trial.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.—A. L. Williams, the agent of the S. P. C. A., yesterday arrested Richard Hutton for having a horse with sore shoulders attached to a wagon laden with coke. Hutton was taken before Alderman Kerr and fined $10.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an unknown woman, dressed in the garb of a Quakeress, was found yesterday in the Schuylkill. Coroner Taylor held an inquest. The body had been in the water for several days.

ACCIDENT THIS MORNING.—Thomas Gorman was run over this morning at Palethorp and Norris streets by an omnibus, and so seriously injured that his life is despaired of. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

DROWNED.—A little girl about three years of age, name unknown, was drowned yesterday by falling into the Delaware off the Wilmington boat. Her body has not been recovered.

DEATH FROM RELAPSING FEVER.—An unknown man died yesterday, at No. 521 South Seventh street, of relapsing fever.

DOG CAPTURES.—During the past week 97 unmuzzled dogs were captured, and but 11 were redeemed.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Opening of the Term.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

This morning the July term of this court was opened by Judge Paxson, who appointed Charles Spencer, Esq., foreman of the Grand Jury, instructed that body generally as to the duties required of Grand Jurors, organized the petit jury, and then adjourned until to-morrow.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, July 5, 1870.

The condition of the money market is such as to afford perfect satisfaction to borrowers. The demand for money is rather lively after the holiday yesterday, but the wants of trade are very limited, and the amount of business paper corresponds with this dullness. The supply of loanable funds in the banks is still beyond the average at this period, and there is a prospect of a very dull and easy loan market during the month.

The rates are about 4 per cent. on call with good collaterals, and prime discounts under sixty days may be quoted at 6@7 per cent. Paper of longer dates ranges between 6½ and 7½ per cent. as a rule.

Gold is quite active and steady, but barely so strong. Sales up to noon fluctuated between 111⅝ and 111⅜, opening at 111¾ and closing at that figure.

Government bonds are in good request, and prices are firm with a slight allowance in a portion of the issue.

Stocks were active, and the market firm. City Sixes, new, sold at 101. Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 88.

Reading Railroad was neglected but strong, selling at 53·69@53½. Sales of Pennsylvania at 58½; Camden and Amboy at 119½; Lehigh Valley at 57¼; Oil Creek and Alleghany at 47@47⅛, b. o.; Norristown at 82; and Catawissa preferred at 38¼, b. o.

Canal shares were in request, with sales of Lehigh at 35, b. o., and Schuylkill preferred at 18.

Among the miscellaneous shares we notice sales of McClintock oil at ⅝@81·100.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 City 6s, New. 2days....101
$10600 do.........ls.101
$8000 C & A m 6s,'89 94½
$1000 W & Frank 7s 80½
15 sh O C & A R.ls 46½
200 do.......ls. 46⅞
200 do.....b60. 47
200 do......ls. 47
200 do......ls. 47
18 sh Cam & Am R.119½
25 do..........119½
150 sh Mclllheny.s5. ¾
300 do.......... ·81

166 sh Penna RR.ls. 57⅞
3 do.......... 57⅞
102 do......ls. 58
120 do....ls.b5. 58
275 do.......... 58
59 do......ls. 58½
15 sh Norrist'n.b5. 82
12 sh Leh V R..... 57¼
100 sh Cata Prf..b5. 38¼
100 sh Reading R...53·69
400 do.........53·69
100 sh Sch N P.b30. 18
100 do....b60. 18

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115@115¼; do., 1862, 112@112¼; do. 1864, 111¼@112; do. 1865, 111¼@112; do. 1865, new, 110⅞@111⅛; do. 1867, do. 111@111¼; do. 1868, do., 110⅞@111⅛; 10-40s, 108½@108¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 113½@113¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 111½@111¾; Silver, 107@109, Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $845@855; Central Pacific R. R., $900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $780@790.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M............111¾
10·13 " 111⅝
10·15 " 111¾
10·19 " 111⅝
10·50 " 111⅝
10·59 A. M............111⅝
11·15 " 111¾
12·00 M.............111⅝
12·07 P. M............111½

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, July 4.—To-day being a national holiday the attendance of buyers is quite limited, and the offerings, although light, are in excess of the demand. We quote choice at 9½@10c.; fair to good at 7@9c.; and common at 5@6½c. per lb. gross. Receipts, 1437 head. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.	
48	Owen Smith, West Virginia, 8@9¼.
50	John Smyth & Bro., Western, 8@9½.
35	Dennis Smith, Western Penna., 7@9¼.
14	Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 8¼@9¾
75	P. McFillen, Western, 8½@10
35	P. Hathaway Western, 8½@9½.
32	J. S. Kirk, Chester co., 8½@9½.
40	B. F. McFillen, Western, 8½@9¾.
50	E. S. McFillen, Western, 9@10.
76	Ullman & Bachman, Western, 9@9½.
260	J. J. Martin & Co., Western, 7@9½.
65	Mooney & Miller, Western, 8½@10.
94	Thomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 7@9.
50	H. Chain, Western, 8½@9¼.
40	Joseph Chain, Western, 6½@8½.
38	J. & L. Frank, Western, 7½@8¾.
35	Gus. Schamberg, Western, 8½@9½.
50	Hope & Co., Western, 7¾@9½.
20	H. Frank, Western, 7½@8¼.
17	J. Clemson, Chester co., 8½@9½.
11	A. Kimble, Virginia, 8@9¼.
10	L. Horne, Chester co., 6@7½.
36	Thomas Duffy, Western, 6@8½.
40	John McArdle, Texas, 8@9¼.
25	R. Mayne, Texas, 6@8½.
38	C. Welker, Virginia, 6½@7.
28	Elkon & Co., Western, 7@8.
35	Laneston, Western, 6½@7½.

Cows and Calves are steady. Sales of springers at $40@75, and Cows and Calves at $50@80. Receipts, 175 head.

Sheep meet a limited demand, with sales of 7000 head at the different yards at 4@6½c per lb. gross.

Hogs are less active at an advance. Sales of 2600 head at $12·70@12·75 per 100 lbs. net, for corn fed.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, July 5.—Seeds—Cloverseed is dull, and sells in a small way from second hands at $9@9·25. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is in demand by the crushers at $2·25.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $27 per ton.

The Flour market is quiet, but prices remain without change. There is no demand for shipment, and the operations of the home consumers are limited to their immediate wants. The sales foot up 400@500 barrels, including superfine at $5·00@5·25; extras at $5·25@5·50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·75@6·75, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·50; Ohio do. do. at $6·25@6·75; and fancy brands at $7·50@8·50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market presents no new feature, the demand being chiefly for prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of 3500 bushels prime Pennsylvania red at $1·45@1·46; and part on secret terms. Rye is steady at $1 for Western. Corn is quiet, but prices remain without change; sales of 1200 bushels Pennsylvania yellow at $1·09, and 400 bushels Western do. at $1·06. Oats are unchanged; sales of Pennsylvania at 62@63c.; and mixed Western at 60c.

Whisky has declined; sales of 50 barrels Western iron-bound at $1.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, July 5.—The steamship Malta, from New York for Liverpool has arrived here. The City of London, also from New York for Liverpool, arr. yesterday.

LONDONDERRY, July 5.—The steamship Prussian, from Quebec for Liverpool, arrived yesterday.

(*By Telegraph.*)

FORTRESS MONROE, July 4.—Arrived, ship Uncle Joe, from Callao, for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore, barks M. Bird, from Callao, and G. Palmer, from St. Thomas; brigs Acquidneck, from Havana; Francis, from Mayagues; Faustina, from West Indies; and Glance, from Rio; schr Sophia, from San Andreas.

Passed out, steamer Cuba; bark Manitou; brigs Harry, Romance, and Magdali; and schr Ada F. Whitney.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA....................JULY 5

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........70 | 11 A. M.......78 | 2 P. M.........84

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, 60 hours from Charleston, S. C., with cotton, etc., to Souder & Adams.

Steamer Norman, Nickerson, 45 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Below Brandywine passed an unknown bark; off fourteen-feet bank, a Bremen bark and a three-masted schooner; a brig at anchor above the Ledge; bark Emil, from Liverpool, below Bombay Hook; below Reedy Island, brig Proteus, from Matanzas; and an unknown bark at New Castle, all bound up. Passengers:—Mr. Milligan and brother, W. S. Wild, J. W. Mahoney, G. W. Hubbard, J. Head, J. W. Reece, George A. Henderson, George E. Tilge, J. A. Steiner, J. Pee, and Mr. Hale and wife.

Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Brig Velocity, Darrell, 9 days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to Isaac Hough & Morris—vessel to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Helen, Perry, 2 days from Newark via Wilmington, Del., in ballast to captain.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Nimbus, Kelly, Hamburg, Workman & Co.

Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark W. E. Anderson, Drummond, Stetten, Workman & Co.

Br. bark Dr. C. Tupper, Chambers, Antwerp, C. C. Van Horn.

Nor. bark Aladdin Evanson, Stockholm, L. Westergaard & Co.

Brig Iris, Batfield, Wilmington, N. C., do.

Br. brig Attie Durkee, Murphy, Stetten, C. C. Van Horn.

Brig L. M. Merritt, Eaton, Gibraltar, orders, Workman & Co.

Schr Richard Peterson, English, East Cambridge, J. C. Scott & Sons.

Schr James H. Moore, Nickerson, Boston, do.

Schr J. R. Manning, Gandy, Boston, do.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. ship Portlaw, Rice, from Liverpool via Bermuda (where she repaired), 14 days, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 36 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamer Hercules, Colburn, from Portsmouth, N. H., in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

Steamer Mount Vernon, Kerst, from Bridgeport, Conn., in ballast to captain.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Rebecca Carnana, Liesigung, 10 days from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.

Brig Courier, Leind, 55 days from Palermo, with fruit to N. Hellings & Bro.

Schr M. A. Tyler, Tyler, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.

Schr R. S. Corson, Corson, 6 days from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, from Rud's Rock, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Express, Frodwell, from Easton.

Schr J. H. Wainwright, Abrams, from Boston.

Schr J. F. Carver, Norwood, from Boston.

Sbhr Ocean Wave, Nowe, from Boston.

Schr Henrietta, Linden, from Hartford, Conn.

Schr Ceres, Trider, from Dover, N. H.

Schr Stephen S. Lee, Springer, from Harwich.

Schr Decatur Oakes, Berry, from Boston.

Schr Dolphin, Rose, from South Creek, N. C.

Schr S. Wilson, Walls, from Gardiner, with ice to Johnson & Co.

Schr Mary Haley, Haley, from Gardiner, with ice to Johnson & Co.

Schr Hiawatha, Newman, from Newburyport, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.

Schr Sallie Smith, from Georgetown, Md., with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr E. English, Cruel, 7 days from Richmond, Me., with ice to Lyons & Myers.

Steamtug America, Virden, 12 hours from Delaware Breakwater, having in tow ship Portlaw, from Liverpool.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, July 5.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

Neptune, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.

John Hetzell, Edwin Homewood, B. C. Shaeffer, and Casco, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.

O. Hortman, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.

R. H. Wingart, with lumber to S. K. Houtz & Co.

Eleven Brothers, with coal, for Wilmington.

D. Hawalaghiri, with lumber to McIlvain & Bush.

Atlantic, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Yankee Spy, Middleton, and Orlando, with lumber to Taylor & Betts

J. J. Fansnaught and Wabash, with lumber to Saylor, Day & Morie.

J. R. T. Ryan, with lumber to R. Woolverton.

MEMORANDA.

Port. bark Marianna VII, Gonsalves, for Philadelphia, sailed from Lisbon 3d inst.

Port. bark Marianna III, Palpas, for New York, sailed from Lisbon 3d inst.

FINE STATIONERY,
ARMS, MONOGRAMS, ILLUMINATING, ETC.
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REFRIGERATORS.

Every one invited to call and see "THE DAVIS' REFRIGERATOR freezing water into solid Ice every day this week, at

EDWARD J. WILLIAMS'

Great Central House-furnishing Store,

4 7 stuth 1t 14p No 935 MARKET Street.